The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,429—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882. [With Supplement.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th Aug.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon. at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.
Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GANGES..........	4100	750	W. B. Andrews ..	11th Aug.
DECCAN	3429	600	J. B. Chapman ...	25th „
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	500	W M. Robbie	22nd „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	[illegible]

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340		II do. 350	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route	
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95		R 8[illegible]	
„	..II do.	do. .. 70		do. .. 58	
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145		do. .. 130	
„	..II do.	do. .. 105		do. .. 93	

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
July 3, 1882.

[illegible] HUNGARIAN
LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich.....	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	2nd Sept.
PANDORA (new) ...	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
Rydal Hall......	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	„	20th Sept.
Speke Hall......	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	„	4th Oct.
Merton Hall....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	„	21st Oct.
Werneth Hall..	O. Lloyd....	4,000	500	„	28th Oct.
Wistow Hall....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	„	18th Nov.
Rydal Hall......	J. C. Shaw...	2,700	400	„	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.
These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.
N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.
The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,
BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer. without charge for Commission.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. Qrts. Rs.	Per doz. Pts. Rs.
Pommery and Greno Extra Dry.........	58	30
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	49	26
Giesler's Finest Brand....................	48	26
Mum's Sweet	40	22
Swiss Extra Dry	32	18
Bumeller's do.	30	18
MOSELLES.		
Sparkling, Very Dry.........................	36	20
„ Full Muscatel Flavour	33	18
HOCK.		
Sparkling, Very Dry.........................	36	20
„ Sweet..............................	33	18
BURGANDY.		
Sparkling, Finest Quality, Red...........	36	20
CLARET.		
Sparkling, Finest Quality, Red...........	27	15
HOCKS, STILL.		
Erbach..	17	9-8
Lubenhamie..................................	18	10
Nerestiner	20	12
Nerestiner (Pearl)	24	13
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	24	14
BURGUNDIES, STILL.		
Chambertin, First Quality..................	27	15
Pommard „ „	22	12
Chablis „ „	22	12
Beaune „ „	22	12
Macon „ „	22	12
Grave „ „	18	10

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMP[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 13th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 9th August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each
Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.
Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.
Per [illegible] cash, Rs. 28.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BURROUGHS' BEEF & IRON WINE.
BURROUGHS' HAZELINE.
FELLOWS' SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.
KEPLER'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT WITH COD LIVER OIL.
LAWTON'S ABSORBENT COTTON.
McKESSON & ROBBINS OVOID CAPSULED PILLS.
Blue Pills,
Calcium Sulphide,
Calomel Colocynth and Henbāne,
Compound Cathartic (U. S. P.),
Ergotine,
Morphia,
Phosphorus, and
Quinine Bisulphate.
WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS.
Ammonium Chloride,
Ammonium Chloride with Borax,
Ammonium Chloride with Chlorate of Potash,
Bicarbonate of Potash,
Bicarbonate of Soda,
Chlorate of Potash,
Chlorate of Potash with Borax,
Peptonic Tablets,
Quinine Bisulphate,
Salicylate of Soda, and
Soda Mint or Neutralising Tablets.
WYETH'S DIALYSED IRON,
NUBIAN BLACKING.
NUBIAN INK PELLETS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

TO hand by last mail "VIEW of HARBOUR of ALEXANDRIA, PLAN of ALEXANDRIA, and MAP of SUEZ CANAL with copious and interesting descriptive notes." Price, Re. 1 each. Also Map of Canal with same notes separately 8 annas each. Apply to
Wm. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TENDERS are invited for PRINTING the STATISTICAL RETURNS issued by the Chamber of Commerce for a period of twelve months. Specimens and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary, who is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

DAVID WATSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.
SUPPLY OF CHOPPERS FOR BHOOSA WITH BOARDS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF MULE GEAR.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.
No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz. 2½ per cent., in Treasury Receipt.
No earnest money in cash will be received.

T. TEED, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,

JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	A.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, HOLIDAY NUMBER containing a coloured Picture	1	0
GRAPPHIC Ditto. ditto.	1	0
MOLESWORTH'S POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING FORMULA, new edition, 1882	3	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

NEW STYLOGRAPHIC PEN.
(The Wilson-Stylus.)

SUPERSEDES, in one instrument, Pencil, Pen and Ink.
1. It is completely automatic in its action.
2. Is simple and cleanly to fill—actually fills itself.
3. Needs no adjustment of valve—adjusts itself.
4. Contains double the ink and of any colour.
5. Point cannot clog or fill up—clears itself.
6. Writes with perfect smoothness—freer than a lead pencil.
7. Is ready at all times at a moment's notice.
8. Cannot get out of order, and cleans itself.

PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Class A.—Plain Metal, No. 1, 4"	2 8	No. 2, 5½"	3 8
„ B.—Nickel Silver, chased	4 8		0 0
„ C.—Best Nickel Gilt, chased	6 8		7 8
„ D.—Vulcanite	4 0		0 0

Ink for ditto, red or black, per bottle Re. 1.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOOK-SELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
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MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.

		s. d
Rosamunda	Suchert Champion	4 0
Ages Ago	F. H. Cowen...	4 0
If Thou wilt Remember...	Do.	4 0
I heard a WeeBird Singing	A. C. Mackenzie...	3 0
The Dim Hills Far Away.	W. M. Hutchison.	4 0
The Golden City	S. Champion.........	4 0
Under the Lamplight	Louisa Gray.........	4 0
ITALIAN SONGS.		
Canzone Messicana	A. Palminteri	3 6
Invito	Vittorio Vanzo ...	4 6
Il Progettista	Autonio Scontrino	1 6
Celosia	C. Viviani	2 6
Ma non hai cor	P. A. Cornagilia...	3 6
In Vinggio	V. Vanzo	3 6
PIANOFORTE.		
M'Ama ? [illegible]	G. Lange [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 0
Il Duca d'Alba..................	C. Fumagalli	2 6
Presso al Ruscello.........	P. Canonica	4 0
Preludio e Inga	J. B. Busoni..	5 0
Berceuse..........................	D. Bellissimo	4 0

Catalogue free by Post.
Prices quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash with order.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

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MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.
Re. 1 per bottle.
☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."
"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Malabr Hill, nearly opposite the Hon. Justice Bailey's Bungalow ; furnished rent Rs. 150, and unfurnished rent Rs. 125. It commands a very good view of the sea and has a large compound neatly laid out. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, two beautiful FLOORS in Rampart Row, could be used as offices and residences. Rent Rs. 150 each ; lately painted, colour-washed and put into thorough repairs. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Wilderness Mount, lately vacated by E. Fulton, Esquire, C. S., and formerly in the occupation of Mr. Mathew of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. for years together. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable OFFICE, for Rs. 40, in Meadow-street. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street. House Agent.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, annas 1.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs. as.				Cash. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22 8

A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Softened and matured by Age.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Of uniform quality at all times.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...
Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.

... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...
Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.
Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.
All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SHERRIES.

TO meet the growing demand for PALE, LIGHT, DRY WINES we have received the following [illegible] SPECIALLY SELECTED [illegible]

		Rs.	a.
Per dozen quarts	... Copper capsule	27	0
Do.	... Purple capsule	36	0

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.
These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

D. W. D.

FINEST IRISH WHISKY.

THE DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THESE unequalled WHISKIES are distilled *exclusively* in POT STILLS from the best Grain and with the celebrated North Dublin Brewing Water, used only by the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company, Limited, and one other Distillery in Ireland.

One Leaf Fine Old ...	...Rs. 26 0
Three Leaves Finest Old ...	... „ 27 8

BOTTLED IN BOND IN DUBLIN FOR INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

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THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (ACT X OF 1882.)
Together with Rulings, Circular Orders, Notifications, &c., of all the High Courts in India, and Notifications and Orders of the Government of India and the Local Governments. Edited, with Copious Notes and Full Index, by W. F. Agnew and G. S. Henderson. Rs. 18 ; Post Free Rs. 18-12.

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TENDERS will be received at the Mint up to FRIDAY, the 11th instant, inclusive, for the Purchase of such COPPER SCISSEL (about 60 tons in all), as may accumulate from time to time during the next two months.

J. H. WHITE, Col., R.E.,
H. M.'s Mint, 5th August, 1882. Mint Master.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, Cawnpore, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., to receive the Director's Report, pass the audited accounts, declare a dividend to consider certain Resolutions of Directors, and such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order,
GAVIN JONES, Managing Director.
Cawnpore, 4th August 1882.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 14th instant, when a FOURTH CALL of Rupees Fifty per Share was MADE PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 15th August, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
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7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 24th July, 1882.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
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NOTICES.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 5th CALL of Rs. 150 per share is made PAYABLE on or before the 10th August, 1882, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after the above date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July 1882. Agents.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday's date do not report any very material changes in any of the home markets, which were closed on Monday for the August Bank holiday.

In Liverpool the Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency, the day's sales amounting to 12,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. Prices were, however, all as last quoted, and Manchester is reported quiet.

A further drop of ¼ is reported in Consols, which are now quoted at Rs. 99¾. French Rentes are ⅛ higher at francs 114½. Indian Government Securities are unchanged at Rs. 83½ for Fours and Rs. 89½ for Fours-and-a-half. The market rate of discount for 3 months' sight bills is still ⅜ below the Bank rate.

The only alteration in the quotations for Indian Bank Shares is an advance of £1 per share in Mazagon Land, and Shanghai, which are quoted at £50. Oriental are still at £14, Chartered at £22-10, and Mercantile at £17-10.

In the London General Produce Markets the only change of note is an advance of 1s. per quarter in Guzerat Rapeseed to arrive, which is quoted at 51s. per quarter. In Metals an advance of 10s. per ton is reported in Wallaroo Copper and 1s. 2d. per lb. in Hard pelter, the quotations being respectively £72-10 per ton and 11⅜d. per lb. Copper Braziers are still quoted at £77-10 per ton, and Yellow Metal Braziers 6½d. per lb.

EXCHANGE, influenced by a decline of 1-16th in Bar Silver at home, has given way here 1-32d per rupee all round, but the amount of business doing continues on a very small scale, and the transactions reported have been unimportant. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 7 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Tel. Transfer	...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Do. 6 ,, ,,	..1s. 8 11-32d.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at 1 16th premium and 60 days' sight bills 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Fours are quoted at Rs. 100 5-16, and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 107¼.

SHARES.—There has been a good demand again to-day for Mill shares, and higher prices have been paid in some instances. Press Company shares keep steady, but do not meet with much demand. Amongst miscellaneous shares, Bombay Saw Mills have advanced Rs. 5 and Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON.—No sales have been reported to-day, but the market keeps fairly steady at our last quotations. The arrivals from up-country yesterday amounted to 1,100 bales.

COALS.—There are buyers of Cardiff at Rs. 17½ per ton, Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 16½ per ton, Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 15½ per ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment, but no sellers.

PIECE-GOODS.—The clearances from the Bazaar are moderate, say about 300 packages a day. Prices are unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Nothing doing, and prices are same as last quoted.

FREIGHTS.—The market continues very dull owing to the paucity of available tonnage. The rate for London per P. and O. steamer of 22nd inst. is 45s., and 45s. per ton (freight paid here) for Trieste and Venice by the mail of 6th proximo. There is some inquiry for a steamer for U. K., this month's loading, at 35s. per ton, but until Government requirements are supplied nothing can be done.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	12,500	500	all	10 do.	810 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	100
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	1 2
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,030	2,925	Rs. 30	815
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	530

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...abad S. & W.	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
...n, Ltd.	2,500	400	400	50	230
...	20,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	146
		100	70	..	107
			500	30 p. s	600
				... 49	745
					51
Gokaldas					103
Hindustan					
Hydraad Company					
Imperial Cotton Mills Company					
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	600				
Jowraj Bhalloo	1,000				
Khandelah	50	1,000			
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000			
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs.	
Mahalakshmi	980	1,000	500	Rs. 5	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8	
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	45 p. s.	240
Morarjee Goculdas	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,300
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	865
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	940
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	712½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,300xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	885
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	660
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	830
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	925

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	57-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
Ditto	..	£100	1,000	do	1,010
Do. 1st Pr. Shares	..	£18	195-5-15	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	100	605
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	140 / 135
Bombay Burman Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,525
Do. New Shares		300	300	...	445
Indian Guarantee Shroff-up Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	93
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	465
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	50	..	101
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.c.	13
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.	5,000	200	50	5 p.c.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.c.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25,000	1,000	1,000	7 p.c. Rs. 100	1,175
Rajpeepla Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000	10	6	..	3
Scandy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	67
Tramway & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.c.	130
Tramway & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 40	995
Tramway & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	4	201
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	25	..	5

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for the week ending August 5, 1882.

Open 1,450½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,36,417	0	0
Merchandise	2,83,450	0	0
Electric Telegraph	8,458	0	0
Total Rs....	4,28,325	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,391 miles ..... Total Rs....	3,78,537	0	0
Increase.....	49,788	0	0

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th August 1882.

Open, 460¾ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,526	0	0
Merchandise	52,168	0	0
Telegraph	365	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,02,059	0	0
Corresponding week in August 1881. Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,082	0	0
Merchandise	32,703	0	0
Telegraph	317	0	0
Other Receipts	100	0	0
Total Rs.	72,185	0	0
Increase	29,874	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer India, 2,033 tons, Captain H. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (30th July), in ballast,

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Panjaub, 685 tons, Captain Davison, sailed yesterday, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. G. F. D. Jesus and four children, and seven deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Culna, 1,533 tons, Captain T. H. Frank, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. E. D. Wargan, Mr. Ingles, Mr. G. H. Stephen, and ten deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Ganges, 2,162 tons, Captain W. B. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst., from London, &c., brought the following cargo :—25 cases tabacco, 18 packages colours, packages piece-goods, 2 cases umbrellas, 30 cases dicines, 56 bales twist, 60 drums oil, 4 cases lopes, 9 packages glass globes, 11 kegs rivets, ms turpentine, 116 kegs nails, 23 cases glue, boots, 19 cases metal wire, 9 cases sewing , 9 crates earthenware, 4 cases clocks, 15

packages lamps, 192 casks beer, 200 boxes candles, 140 boxes window-glass, 20 cases cards, 138 boxes silver, 120 boxes specie, 49 cases cochineal, 27 packages stationery, 2 cases lametta, 29 packges papers, 446 packages stores, 6 packages ink, 82 cases cologne, 15 cases glass, 11 cases toys, 8 cases capsules, 5 packages honey, 13 cases butter, 5 cases silk, 4 packages ivory, 3 cases leathers, 28 packages hardware, 95 drums varnish, 39 cases provisions, 20 packages glassware, 50 cases whiskey, 35 cases porter, 10 cases soap, 30 packages marbles, 1 case gold leaves, 286 cases wine and spirit, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
9	Culna (s)	Frank	Calcutta, July 14.
	India (s)	Day	Calcutta, July 30.
	Deccan (s)	Chapman	Calcutta, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Punjaub(s)	Davison	Persian Gulf.
	Hydaspes (s)	Harvey	Egypt.
	Zambesi (s)	Maule	Egypt.
	Ethiopian(s)	Melville	Egypt.
	Galatia (s)	Allison	Egypt.
	Naples (s)	Willis	Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
4	Wuotan (s)	Pfuffer	Eden, July 17.
	Commilla (s)	Whittard	Rangoon, July 26.
	Tibre (s)	Lugan	Colombo, July 29.
	Madura (s)	Starratt	Singapore, July 10.
	City of Calcutta(s)	Robertson	Liverpool, July 4.
	Cosmo	Thompson	Montevideo.
	Lyra	Mosher	New York, March 3.
	Darjiling	Stewart	Bombay, July 15.
	Elizabeth Stevens	Lewis	Natal, June 27.
5	Moray (s)	Tutton	Hong Kong, July 15.
	Cumberland	McNeil	Cardiff, Feb. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4.—Steamer Arago. Ship Barbadian.
Aug. 5.—Steamers Chilka and Durham City.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 7 Assam(s).... ..... London.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 5 Clan Graham (s)... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—10 cases brasswire, Antoba Yeswantjee; 50 bundles iron buckets and 4 casks hardware, Goolamhoosein Noorbhoy; 20 casks hardware, J. H. Elliott and Co.

Sicily (s)—5 kegs iron screws and 7 casks iron bolts, Mahamedally Habutbhoy.

Galatia (s)—25 drums varnish, Esmalljee Ebram Kurwa.

FROM LONDON.

Strathlaven (s)—10 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Ravenna (s)—10 cases gin, Cutler Palmer and Co.
France (s)—3 hogsheds port wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Khiva (s)—5 cases lanterns, Jaffer Rahimtoola.
Dryburg Abbey (s)—12 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Bretton Hall (s)—10 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Perim (s)—10 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Khedive (s)—6 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Riga (s)—7 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Brindisi (s)—10 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Bokhara (s)—19 cases lithographic stones, C. Macdonald and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa (s)—1 package carpets, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aglaja (s)—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aglaja (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 700 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

AUGUST 9.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ganges (s)—107 cwts sandlewood, P. F. Talati; 23 bales twist, A. B. Dalal; 25 bales twist, Doolabdass Vulubdass; 115 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, B. Nusserwanjee; 25 bales twist, Essa bin Khulifa; 50 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 222 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund; 483 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 19 bales twist, A. Sorabjee; 10 bales twist, Khilick Nixon and Co; 85 bales twist, D. Pestonjee; 105 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 52 bales cotton, Ilumsookroy Govindram; 92 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee; 50 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund; 55 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza; 50 bales twist, Purshoodass Hemchand; 50 bales cotton, Buneechund Fuckeerchund; 100 bales twist, Curstjee Bomanjee and Co; 50 bales twist, 8½ cwts nuriavang and 2½ cwts cloves, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 325 cwts beteilnuts, Yue Lun Ching; 31 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 50 bales twist, R. Mahamed; 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 264 cwts bysabole, Cassum Bhimjee; 50 cwts beteilnuts Essa Sallay Mahamed; 5 cases peacock feathers and 9 cwts horns, Fazul Mcrally Rahimbhoy; 31 cwts cloves, Essac Sallay Mahamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges (s)—5 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ganges (s)—15 bales twist, F. S. Mehta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Aug.

Ferris, Captain, Staff Corps, from ... England.
Stevenson, Major, Staff Corps, from ... England.

...ughby, Lieut.-Col., Comdt., 2nd Bombay L. C., from Poona, on duty.
...Gen., on duty, from Poona.
Acting Asst.-Surg., on duty, from ...
Moore, Capt., Staff, on leave, from Umballa.
Hussey, Major, Staff, on leave, from Carwar.
Worgan, Surg., on duty, from Carwar.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Welch, Captain, Staff, on leave, to Nusscerabad.

AUGUST 9.

Macnaghten, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Bombay L. C., to Poona.
Moore, Col., Staff, on duty, to Egypt.
Grierson, Lieut., Staff, on duty, to Egypt.
Grierson, Lieut., R. A., from leave, to Deesa.
McInroy, Lieut.-Col., Comst. Dept., on duty, to Egypt.
Rind, Major, Comst. Dept., on duty, to Egypt.
Christopher, Captain, Comst. Dept., on duty, to ...
Steele, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, from ... leave, to Poona.
Sladen, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on duty, to Poona.
Dorward, Captain, R. E., on duty, to Madras.
Wilkinson, Brig.-Genl., Staff, on duty, to Egypt.
Brown, Major, Staff, on duty, to Egypt.
Rivett-Carnac, Lieut., Staff, on duty, to Egypt.
Dickie, Lieut., Staff, on duty, to Egypt.
Stevenson, Major, 31st Madras L. I., to join, to Secundrabad.
Smith, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on duty, to Egypt.
Wood, Lieut., A.-D.-C., from leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 10.

It is notified for information that copies of the Prospectus of the Central Rifle Meeting can be had at Head Quarters. Price annas eight per copy.

Members who propose taking part in the Central Rifle Meeting are requested to send in their names to Head Quarters to allow of arrangements being made for Camp Equipage, &c., &c.

There will be drill every day until further orders for recruits at the Head Quarters at 6-30 a.m. (Bombay time).

By order,
W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg. C. W. Owen, C.I.E., in joint medical charge of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. N. Pearson is appointed to act as Meteorological Reporter for Western India during the absence of Mr. F. Chambers on the furlough for 1 year granted to him.

Mr. Pearson assumed charge of his office from the morning of the 17th July 1882.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Griffiths, Bom. S. C., is appointed to officiate as Cantt. Magis. at Mhow, from the date of assuming charge.

Capt. W. F. Kennedy, Bom. S. C., Offg. Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. at Baroda, is granted 45 days' privilege leave.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. is pleased to confer upon Bulakhram Nahnalal, late Native Asst. to the Coll. of Salt Revenue in the Bombay Presidency, the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

With reference to the Notification of the Mily. Dept., No. 119 of 10th Mar. 1882, His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, an Hony. Maj. in the Army, is posted to the 2nd Regt., Central India Horse.

The following Regtl. Order by the Commdt., Meywar Bheel Corps, dated 4th June 1882, is confirmed :—

Lieut.-Col. E. Temple, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Comdt., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut.-Col. A. Conolly, proceeding on subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough.

The following promotions are made in the 2nd Regt., Central India Horse, consequent on the resignation of Maj. J. Colledge, 2nd Sqdn. Comdr., 2nd Regt., from 1st June 1882 :—

Maj. A. H. S. Neill, 3rd Sqdn. Commdr., to be 2nd Sqdn. Commdr.

Lieut. A. Masters, Adjt., to be 3rd Sqdn. Commdr.

Lieut. H. W. Hughes, Offg. Adjt. to be Adjt.

Lieut. J. B. Edwards to officiate as 3rd Sqdn. Commdr. during the absence of Lieut. A. Masters on furlough, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments :—Brigade.—Col. O. V. Tanner, C.B., Bom. S. C., Commdt., 29th Bombay N. I., will have the temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl. of the 2nd Class while employed in command of a Brigade of the Indian Div., Egypt Expeditionary Force.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B. S. C. from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. Frederick Simpson St. Quintin, Leicestershire Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 30th N. I.

The following officers to be Asst. Mily Accts, on probation :—

Lieut. H. E. Passy, Bom. S. C., Wing Officer and Adjt., 20th Bombay N. I.

Lieut. W. C. F. Field, Bom. S. C., Wing Officer and Adjt., 17th Bom. N. I.

The undermentioned officer has been granted extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—

Maj. J. E. Sandeman, B. S. C., (m. c.) for 2 months.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Captain—Lieut. Henry Spencer Wheatley, 3rd Aug. 1882.

Medical Department.—To be Deputy Surgeon-General—Brigade Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., in succession to Depy. Surg.-Genl. R. H. Parkins, whose tour of service has expired. Dated 3rd Aug. 1882.

Brevet.—To be Lieut.-Col.—Maj. R. Graham Birch Ben. Cavy., in succession to Lieut.-Genl. D. S. Dodgson, C.B., Ben. Infy., transferred to the unemployed Supernumerary list. Dated 10th March 1882.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 10th Nov. 1881, the name of Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) A. T. Rolland, Mad. S. C., is placed on the list of Lieut.-Cols. on the Indian Cadulation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Genl. R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., B.S.C., on 1st April 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Asst. Exmr., 1st Grade, is re-transferred to the Office of the Exmr. of Telegraph Accounts.

Mr. S. M. Johnson, Exmr., 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is transferred temporarily to the N. W. P. for employment in charge of the Railway Accounts of that Province during the absence of Mr. Braddon, on privilege leave.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany.
Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano.....Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 825
Semi-grand, or three legs 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

KING—August 8, at Betul, the wife of W. King, Forest Department, of a ...
TURCNER—July ... at Dhurmsalah, the wife of Alweyne Turner, B... ...w, of a son.

DEATHS.

...iras, Ethel Grace, daughter of ...ged 1 year.
...Allahabad, Emily Jessie, wife

CORRESPONDENT.

...n Isaiah bearing on the ... for which we regret

...RQUES, and other Remit... office should be made payable ...rector of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

THE arrival of the Seaforth Highlanders at Suez will give Brigadier-General Tanner a force to command. It is certainly an odd exemplification of the present war—if Mr. Gladstone will permit us to use that word—that General Tanner arrived at Suez, passing unmolested through the enemy's country, to tranquilly await there the arrival of the brigade with which he is to carry on hostilities against the said enemy. Arabi is not turning the short breathing time now left him to much practical account, and soon he will be confronted with forces numerically almost equal to his own, and in respect of organisation and equipment infinitely superior. By the end of next week we may expect to hear news of the commencement of active operations by Sir Garnet Wolseley, for by that time he will have landed the bulk of his corps, and he is not a man to allow the grass to grow under his feet once he is within reach of the enemy. It is now evident that the disparaging predictions of the European Colony that the Egyptian soldiers would prove themselves arrant cowards under fire, and that at the first appearance of danger they would deliver up Arabi a prisoner and ask pardon, &c., were the result of shameful prejudice and much stupidity. The Egyptians have shown an unflinching firmness under a crushing cannonade which, according to eyewitnesses, could not have been exceeded by any soldiers in the world. And in the encounter with Sir A. Allison's force the tenacity with which they stood their ground was specially remarked. We may assume then that they will fight stubbornly against Sir Garnet Wolseley; but Arabi has given no indication of possessing qualities as a general which can give them any real chance of making a successful resistance. Their defeat may be regarded as certain when they are attacked by the best tactician in the British Army. What will be the result of their defeat in a battle? That question seems to have been discussed at Alexandria some three weeks ago, and the general impression was that Arabi would carry out what was said to be his declared intention, to destroy everything in his retreat if he were defeated, and would leave a ruined country to the invaders. This design was ascribed to Arabi, and that he may, perhaps, have formed it cannot be deemed impossible, seeing what befel Alexandria when he was forced to evacuate that city. Should that be his policy it can best be defeated by the free use of light cavalry to follow him up and give him no rest once his entrenched positions are either forced or turned. He seems to have a fatal weakness for entrenched positions. While possessed of a superior force near Ramleh he is idling away his last available days in erecting entrenchments instead of either assailing the four or five thousand men in Alexandria, or else in turning upon the small bodies holding Ismailia and Suez. In the same way he lost time in entrenching himself at Kafr-ed-Dawar when no one could attack him. He has his head full of the lessons of Plevna, apparently forgetting that entrenchments are only needed by troops which are inferior in number to their enemy, and that just now it is his business to avail himself of the numerical advantage which he will so soon lose. So far everything is going as we would wish it, and the chances are that the coming campaign will be short and decisive.

IT is only natural that at a time when no little anxiety is experienced with regard to the safety of the Suez Canal route, attention should again be directed to the alternative route *viâ* the Euphrates Valley and the Persian Gulf. A recent discussion in the House of Lords was useful in ventilating the subject, though it is disappointing to find that Lord Lamington, who moved for papers, Lord Kimberley, who spoke on behalf of the Government, and Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon, but very imperfectly understand the ascertained facts in respect to the country to be traversed, and have not the faintest idea of what is really required to enable the projected railway to be constructed. Lord Lamington gave the history of the project from the year 1834, when the British Government expended a considerable sum of money on the exploration of the proposed route, and he quoted divers authorities to show that once the railway was made through the desert, Mesopotamia, the cradle of mankind, would again teem with population. He showed, what has so often been shown before, that a railway from the Mediterranean to the head of the Persian Gulf would save a thousand miles of the distance between India and England, and that the number of days spent on the journey would average ten instead of twenty. His Lordship did not commit himself to any distinct statement as to what he desired the Government to do in the matter, and Lord Kimberly assumed that what was wanted was a British guarantee for the capital required, which was set down as some ten millions sterling. Lord Kimberley said that he hardly remembered the time when the subject of a railway from the Euphrates Valley was not under discussion; and it may safely be predicted that if the railway in question is not to be made until a capital of ten millions sterling guaranteed by the British Government be forthcoming for the purpose, the subject will remain in the region of projects for the remainder of the century. As Lord Kimberley remarked, none of the Governments which have preceded the present has seen its way to granting a guarantee, and there is no reason to suppose that the Government of Mr. Gladstone will give that which the Government of Lord Beaconsfield refused. But His Lordship went beyond that when he stated that the capital required could not be raised without a guarantee. If that were so there would be no use in giving a second thought to the projected railway; but on that point we are convinced he is in error.

Lord Derby, having pointing out that Lord Lamington had not asked for a guarantee, as the Government supposed, but only desired such assistance as might be fairly given by the State to any company which might undertake the construction of the line, went on to show that the line could not be constructed without a guarantee from either the English or the Indian exchequer. He threw doubt upon the supposed advantages of the line, and said that in his opinion it would be better to spend money in widening and deepening the Suez Canal, so as to enable the largest and therefore the most economical class of ocean-going steamers to go through it, than to sink capital on the railway. His Lordship very correctly stated that the two trans-shipments which would be involved in the Euphrates Valley route would beyond doubt render it useless for the transport of merchandise, while the great heats during half the year would render the railway unavailable for the transport of troops during that time. Lord Carnarvon took very much the same view, maintaining that the line could not be made without a guarantee, and that if made, no general would consent to risk troops along a route which might be blocked by the nomad tribes at the instigation of an enemy. Lord Ellenborough believes that for military purposes the line might be of use, but he evidently does not believe that it is likely to be speedily constructed. Lord Blantyre sagely remarked that if the British Government would give a good subsidy the line would be made at once. No one will be inclined to dispute that proposition. Thus it would seem to be in the opinion of their Lordships that the railway can be made, if a Government guarantee be given for the capital, but that without such a guarantee the necessary funds cannot be procured.

It is easy to see that this opinion is based upon the supposition that a railway in the region to be traversed must necessarily have, for its principal object, the shortening of the route between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, for the purposes of India and England chiefly, if not solely. With this idea it has been proposed to make the railway along the shortest route, which happens to be through uninhabited desert, where no local traffic exists, and none can be looked for until after the lapse of many years. Such a line would, of course, depend entirely upon the through traffic, and if it be shown, as it easily can be, that the double trans-shipment of bulky merchandise would be too costly, and involve too much wear and tear to allow of goods taking that course, and that for several months in the year the heat in the Gulf and in Mesopotamia would be too great for the endurance of passengers to and from India, it becomes manifest that the line, far from paying a dividend, could only be worked at a heavy loss. But there is another way of approaching the subject. If, instead of looking at it exclusively from the Anglo-Indian point of view, we consider the conditions of the population and of trade in the country itself, we may find that in providing for local requirements we can very materially subserve our own interests. If we lay aside the idea of taking the shortest cut from the Mediterranean to the Gulf, we shall no longer be under the necessity of providing means for constructing and working a railway in a desert, where there is no population to make up for the deficiencies in the through traffic. By the simple plan of following the existing trade route, we could take the railway over a very easy country with cities of large size and considerable importance at intervals of an average of less than a hundred miles. Aleppo is a busy city of 90,000 inhabitants. Orfa has 50,000. Diarbekir has 60,000. Mosul has 50,000. Bagdad, at the head of the navigation of the Tigris, has 100,000. The trade of all these cities is considerable, and there are towns of more or less importance, and hundreds of villages, which, like the cities, would all feed a railway from the day it was opened. It has been estimated that a railway from Alexandretta to Bagdad, passing through all these centres of population, could be made at a cost of £7,500 per mile. Indeed, there is no reason whatever to doubt that the engineers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company could make the greater part of it on the standard gauge for £6,000 a mile, the land, of course, being given free. At this rate the outlay would be about £4,800,000; but if the outlay were even £6,000,000 the line would still earn a dividend from the local traffic, wholly irrespective of the through traffic, which would be supplementary. The moment the matter is looked at in this light, the necessity of trying to get an unattainable guarantee from the British Government disappears. The Ottoman Government, impecunious as it is, can itself furnish inducements which, if properly put forward, would suffice to overcome the reluctance of investors; provided, of course, that the British Government interested itself actively in giving to the project a moral support similar to that which the Government of Napoleon III. gave to the Suez Canal Company. The Porte could assign to the railway certain specified imposts levied upon the districts and cities through which the line would pass. Or by some other means, such as the concession of tracts of land on either side of the line, the company could be guaranteed against a deficiency of earnings during the first years of its operations. In this way, and so far as we can see in no other, can the necessary capital for the Euphrates Valley Railway be provided. All calculations based upon the granting of a British guarantee upon ten millions capital are idle, for the guarantee in question will never be given. While saying this, however, we are far from asserting that it would not be worth the while of our Government to guarantee 3½ per cent. on ten millions of money in order to provide an alternative route to the Suez Canal. Even the economical Gladstone Administration has just committed itself to operations to guard against any possible interference with the Canal, which may easily swallow up ten millions of money.

M. DUCLERC, the new French Premier, appears to be a humble-minded statesman. He announces that he will act in accordance with the votes of the Chamber, a declaration which under present circumstances must be regarded as an intimation that he has no policy whatever of his own. In effect the Chamber of Deputies will now be the Cabinet as well as a House of Commons. It will lay down the policy to be carried out, and superintend the details. Things have been tending steadily towards this for some time past, successive Ministries being continually subjected to the most humiliating interference on the part of the Chamber in the minutiæ of the work of administration. There are not wanting symptoms in our own Parliament of a similar tendency, but things have not yet, fortunately, got so far as in the French Chamber. The consequences in France cannot be otherwise than disastrous; the notion of conducting the affairs of a great State by the direct action of a Cabinet nearly as numerous and often as tumultuous as a Polish Diet, must commend itself to Bismarck. But if the citizen representatives make too many blunders

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE 72ND HIGHLANDERS AT SUEZ.

LONDON, AUG. 9, MORNING.

Latest advices from Egypt state that the 72nd Highlanders have arrived at Suez from Aden.

The ironclad Superb has shelled the enemy near Ramleh, and prevented them from throwing up entrenchments.

EDUCATION AMONG THE SIKHS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

The Sikh National Association, a branch of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, have submitted an address to the president of the Educational Commission, urging the decentralization of education as a means of rendering it really popular among the masses. With regard to the state of the Sikhs, as a mass, in the matter of intellectual and physical training, it is stated that if no arrangement is made to give useful instruction, so as to preserve their morals and maintain their physical strength, they will become as degraded as the helots of Sparta. The present system of education is denounced.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR.

Maharajah Holkar of Indore arrived to-day.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

The Burmese negotiations are hanging fire. No answer has yet been received to the last reference to Mandalay.

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, AUG. 9.

At Aligarh the meeting of the North-Western Provinces session of the Education Commission closed on Tuesday. During the previous days important evidence was heard from the representatives of the Muhammadan and Hindu population in the frontier divisions of the Western Provinces. One witness was under examination for five hours. The evidence showed that here education was on a broader basis than in the Punjab, but a general desire appeared for an extended use of the provincial vernacular—Hindi—in primary schools instead of Urdu. All the witnesses having been heard, Tuesday was devoted to visiting the schools and receiving fourteen deputations from Aligarh and the surrounding districts. In reply to Municipal addresses, Commissioners Ward and Blackett urged the Hindus not to let the Agra Government College perish, but to continue it under native management. Their proposals were warmly received.

In the afternoon the President delivered speeches in reply to the Muhammadan and Municipal and associated addresses in two crowded public meetings. He dwelt on the noble examples of self-help furnished by the Aligarh Muhammadan College. A few more such examples, he said, and there would be no need of Education Commissions in India. He then powerfully illustrated the work remaining to be done. His speech was enthusiastically received. The College authorities then conducted the President, the Hon'ble Dr. Hunter, to the central set of College chambers in the quadrangle which he is building as a memorial to his late father, and has endowed. Two associations announced that they had founded Hunter and Ward gold medals to commemorate the visit of the Commission.

The Commission then left for Agra, where they were welcomed by the Municipality and other representative bodies at the railway station.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE ARREARS BILL.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Commons, by a majority of 136, have dissented from the Lords' amendment to the Arrears Bill requiring both landlord and tenant to apply jointly to the Land Court. Other amendments of the Lords to the Bill have been modified by the Commons. It is believed that the Lords will accept the amendments.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

The agitation among the Irish Constabulary for an increase of pay is subsiding.

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

PARIS, AUG. 8.

M. Duclerc, in submitting his programme to Parliament to-day, said he would act in accord with the votes of the Chamber.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Rydall Hall left here for Bombay on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

MALTA, AUG. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 5th inst.

SUEZ, AUG. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia arrived here from Bombay on the afternoon of the 7th inst.

ADEN, AUG. 9.

The Italian mail-steamer China, Captain Dodero, left Aden for Bombay yesterday evening.

The P. and O. steamer Khiva, hence for Bombay on the 1st instant, arrived at Aden this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 9, 1-53 P.M.

French mail-steamer Yangtse, from China, arrived.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.	
Fair Dholleras	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes	114⅝
Bar Silver	51½d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 8.

At 10 p.m.	78·1

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

At 6 a.m.	78·3
„ 10 a.m.	82·9
„ 2 p.m.	84·0
„ 4 p.m.	83·2

We publish a supplement this morning, containing local and other news.

The subscribers to the Bombay Hunt will be glad to hear that advice regarding the purchase of the hounds has been received, and that Bell, last year's Whip, has been re-engaged for the coming season.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Charles Douglas, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., presiding. The statement of accounts made up to 30th June last, and the Directors' report, one of the most satisfactory ever placed before the shareholders of the bank, were approved and adopted. Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who retired by rotation, were re-elected Directors. Messrs. N. S. Symons and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna were re-elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 750 for each audit. The best thanks of the shareholders were voted to the Directors and officers of the bank for their management of its affairs. With reference to the proposed establishment of Government Savings Banks at certain post-offices, the Chairman explained to the meeting that in view of their vested rights, the Directors, although anxious to serve Government in every way in their power, could not agree to the terms proposed to them by Government; but they had agreed to the introduction of such banks in this Presidency, provided the management was entrusted to the Bank of Bombay, as in the case of the Government Savings Bank.

Nothing, it is stated, is known at Simla regarding the alleged arrival of Russian emissaries from Tashkend at Kabul.

The Metropolitan left Calcutta on Monday for Musoorie, visiting Ghazeabad and Meerut *en route*.

A Baroda correspondent states that negotiations are in progress for the appointment of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to the Dewanship of that State on the retirement of Sir T. Madava Rao. Mr. Dadabhoy was Dewan for some time towards the close of Mulharrao's career, but the steady opposition of Colonel Phayre and the want of support from the doomed Gaekwar made his position during that term of office very unpleasant. If Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee be installed in office at Baroda once more with no Colonel Phayre at the Residency, and no Mulharrao at the Palace, the fact will be a curious exemplification of the Bonapartian axiom, that everything comes to him who knows how to wait.

A horse and cattle show is to be held at Ahmednagar on the 16th inst. There is to be an exhibition of agricultural and garden produce in connection with the show.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks:—The appointment of the Maharana of Dholepore to a commission in the Central India Horse, with the rank of Major, will be received with satisfaction by the native aristocracy; for it opens up to many other young chiefs the prospect of pursuing an honourable and active career. Major the Maharana of Dholepore is the grandson of a man who did us good service in the Mutiny, for which he was made a K. C. S. I.

The Governor-General in Council has passed a resolution declaring "that a Medical Officer, not being a Civil Surgeon or an officer in medical charge of a Civil station, shall be entitled to receive a fee of Rs. 16 for conducting a *post mortem* or other examination in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, whether or not he is required to give evidence in a court of justice in connection with such examination."

The *Pioneer* has a leading article on "the Bumptious Bishop of Bombay," in which it remarks that the unfortunate pastoral letter "will hardly be read with pleasure by anyone who can be regarded as a friend to the Christian Church in India; and if any laymen are bigoted enough to approve of its doctrine, even they, unless they are as indiscreet as the Bishop himself, will regret this uncalled-for display of the fact that a wide gulf has opened within the last quarter of a century between the views of the Church concerning the character of the marriage contract and the opinions of modern society as expressed in laws against which the wisest of the clergy are careful not to fret." The Allahabad paper further quotes our remark that the pastoral was a "wanton outrage on unoffending members of our community," and adds:—"This explanation puts a very different complexion on the Bishop's behaviour from that which it would have worn could it have been referred to mere indiscretion and failure to comprehend the larger bearings of the subject discussed. Viewed in this light, that which would have been merely wrong-headed in the abstract, becomes offensive and impertinent in its concrete application. Opinion to this effect will certainly be so unanimous among sensible men that there seems no need to do more than give it definite expression, and quit the disagreeable topic. Whoever the persons may be to whom the passage quoted above refers, they may at least take this consolation to heart, that the gratuitous insult they have received will merely rouse sympathy on their behalf and will recoil altogether on its author."

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria telegraphed home a summary of the diary kept by our correspondent in Alexandria, which we published in full last week, as "the notes of one of the few Englishmen who remained ashore during the bombardment." This is the only account that has been published in the London papers, of the experiences of those who were in the city throughout the cannonading and the anarchy which followed Arabi's withdrawal.

"Atlas" writes:—Blood is thicker than water. When the foreign ships steamed out of Alexandria harbour, to leave the coast clear for the impending action of the English fleet, the Americans played "God save the Queen," whilst the others passed in silence. When the fight was over, and the British required assistance to restore order, the American marines were the first to land to help them.

A private telegram from Alexandria speaks very highly, the *United Service Gazette* says, of the "Naval Nordenfelt," which is described as a "splendid" weapon, in which every officer and man of the Fleet has the most perfect confidence. We are informed that erelong the Navy will be supplied with the new Nordenfelt carrying a 9-pounder shot and shell.

According to the Italian census of the night of the 31st December, 1881, there existed under the jurisdiction of the Consulate of Alexandria, in Egypt, 10,780 Italian subjects, of whom 980 were at Port Said, and about 1,000 scattered among the towns of Suez, Ismailia, Zagazig, and some small villages. Added to these, about 2,000 in the Levant, 4,500 Italians under the jurisdiction of the Consulate of Cairo, and about 2,000 for those not included in the census, there will have been in Egypt an Italian colony of about, in round numbers, 20,000 individuals.

Several of the largest English Insurance Offices will be hit very hard by the recent conflagrations in Alexandria, *Truth* says. Some questions will, however, doubtless arise as to whether they fall within the war risks, which are excepted in some policies.

On the subject of the employment of mounted infantry in Egypt, the *Army and Navy Gazette* of July 15 wrote:—Mr. Childers has not yet made up his mind on the subject of Mounted Infantry. This is a pity, for a couple of regiments of this description would be very useful in Egypt. During the French occupation of Egypt, 1798-1801, men mounted on dromedaries were extensively employed; and Desaix was enabled by their aid to follow up and bring to action the Mamelukes, when fleeing before him into Upper Egypt. With infantry and cavalry alone, success would have been unattainable.

Major Tulloch, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Portsmouth, at present at Alexandria, and of whom we heard as being the first military officer ashore after the bombardment, having accompanied the party who swam ashore to spike or blow up the guns of Fort Meks, was sent out last winter, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says, to execute a secret inspection of the Egyptian army, and the possible theatre of war. This delicate mission he performed with great tact and success. Major Tulloch reflects credit on the Staff College, and has shown that an earnest student may at the same time be a dashing, practical soldier.

Regarding Mr. John Bright's re-entrance into the Cabinet, the *World* writes:—"Mr. Bright's resignation has been expected for some time, and has created no surprise. Many weeks ago he said that if a single soldier were landed in Egypt he would leave the Cabinet, and the moment Ministers proceeded from threats of war to actual hostilities, it was impossible for him to remain. It was only a sense of loyalty to his colleagues and of devotion to Mr. Gladstone that induced him to tolerate the Joint Note and the despatch of the Fleet. Mr. Bright's personal admiration for the Prime Minister and his faith in the loftiness of Mr. Gladstone's aims induced him to continue office after his position had become logically untenable. The Tories are talking gleefully of the 'break-up of the Government.' It is by no means certain, however, that Mr. Bright's withdrawal, which after all may be only temporary, will weaken the Ministry. In the country, however, Mr. Bright's retirement will give a sense of relief. It is hardly possible to imagine a case in which Mr. Bright should support the forcible maintenance of the rights of England beyond the United Kingdom. His presence, therefore, in the Cabinet was a source of weakness in foreign affairs. It often palsied the arm of the Ministry at the critical moment, and strove at notes and negotiations when action was required. It is probable, now that he has left the Cabinet, that our policy in Egypt will be pursued with more firmness and steadiness."

The *Daily News* considered it probable that the appointment of a successor to Mr. Bright would be made the occasion for a considerable reconstruction of the Ministry. "If Earl Spencer is likely to remain long in Ireland it will not be convenient that he should continue to hold the office of President of the Council. There is also the more important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which may at no distant date pass into other hands."

A Dublin correspondent sends to the *World* an account of the state of things when his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant goes out for a drive on his drag. Lord Spencer has lately taken to driving four-in-hand, but must still be escorted by the Dragoons, who have to follow the coach; and—really it is rather absurd—all who have the honour of accompanying the Lord-Lieutenant are warned not to start without their revolvers! "Surely, remarks "Atlas," his Excellency would be an easy shot in his elevated position, though the rest of the party could take very good aim in return.

Immediately after it was decided that the Irish judges were to have greater responsibility under the Crimes Act, they were informed by the Government that steps would be taken to afford them personal protection, and two detectives were put "on" each judge. Chief Justice Morris, however, characteristically refused this honour from the very commencement. He has adopted the more sensible plan, "Atlas" hears, of going about in a pot-hat and shooting-jacket, so that it will be hard to take him for a judge.

The Bacchante was to be at Valencia from the 6th to the 10th July, and at Gibraltar on the 15th, and was expected to reach Cowes by August 7, after which she would proceed to Portsmouth, to pay off.

In the competition for the thirty-eight appointments in the India Civil Service, eighteen fell to the pupils of Mr. Walter Wren, thus leaving only twenty to all the public schools, institutions, colleges, &c., &c.

At Leeds, on July 20, the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, was elected President of the Yorkshire College, in place of the late Lord F. Cavendish. It was announced at the meeting that the London Cloth-workers' Company had offered to subscribe £400 towards a Cavendish Memorial Chair of Physics, conditional upon £7,000 being raised in Yorkshire.

THE VEERAMGAUM SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

In further cross-examination Mr. Evezard said.—I am not quite sure whether the jemadar got the gun. I don't know who had the gun when I left to go to the Mamlatdar. I went to the Ramalpore gate and the Mansuri gate; came back; and then went to the Mamlatdar's place. I don't know why I did not go to the Mamlatdar, although I swear I intended to do so. I had already sent Anderson to the Mamlatdar, as I saw there was going to be a row. There had been a row, so I left. I do not recollect if any struggle was going on when Anderson left, or if any row had commenced. I don't recollect whether there was a struggle other than that between the jemadar and the accused. That struggle was confined to them both trying to get possession of the gun. I don't recollect if any of the men with the accused interfered. The place from where I sent Anderson is distant about 400 yards from the Ramalpore gate. I did not tell my men to bring accused to the chowkey. They brought him there, I suppose, without my authority. I think I said before the First-class Magistrate that the accused was waving his mace at the Ramalpore gate after the gun was taken from his hands. If I have not mentioned it there, I have not said so to anyone else. I told the havildar to arrest the accused; so far as I remember, I told him that he would not give his license, and then that he had shot at me. I had told the Mamlatdar that the accused had shot at me, but I did not ask him to arrest him on a charge of an attempt to murder. I don't recollect if when accused waved the mace he attacked me. When Ghoolam gave me a shove, when the accused fired, I fell quite prone on the ground. I recollect having said to the jemadar that there were three men with the accused, and that one of them had a mace and the others sticks, and that one of them with the silver mace, wounded Salum Moosa in the right arm. I am perfectly sure that this man was struck with the mace. I said today that the men had no sticks because I had forgotten. I have made no search for the bullet fired at me; it must have gone into the fields.

Mr. Richard Hopper Anderson, salt inspector, Veeramgaum, said.—On the 27th June Mr. Evezard came to me and asked me for assistance, as a man had fired at him. I ordered out four sepoys, one jemadar, and two syces. Two sepoys had guns, the jemadar had a sword, and I had a sword. When we got to the tank we saw the accused sitting near the tank with three other men. I got off my horse and asked the accused politely if he had a license. He said, "Who are you, and what authority have you got for asking me for a license?" I repeated the question. He said he would not show the license unless he chose. I told him if he did not I would have to take the gun and him to the Fouzdar. He jumped up and said he would shoot me, and then kill himself. I told the sepoys to seize the gun. At this he let go one hand from the gun, and took a silver stick one of his men was carrying and beat one of my sepoys. I had the gun in his left hand. Mr. Evezard told me to go either to the Fouzdar or Mamlatdar, or there would be a row. I got on my horse and went to the Fouzdar. When I came to one of the gates, Mr. Evezard had taken the two sepoys from there. I then went to the dak bungalow. I could have arrested the man by main force, but I did not do so, thinking he would get up a case against us. When I went to the accused first he was holding the gun in his hands, but when I spoke to him he got up and pointed it at me. I did not hear the noise of the gun at the bungalow. Mr. Evezard put up at the same bungalow. I am sure the accused used the silver stick himself.

Cross-examined.—I left my copy of my deposition at Veeramgaum. I asked for it in order that I might see if I had made any mistakes. No one suggested to me to ask for a copy. I only looked at it when I sent a copy to Major Owen. That was some time in July. That was the only time I looked at the paper after receiving it from the Magistrate. If I had not been asked for a copy I should not have examined this paper. I asked for a copy in order to see that I was on the safe side of my deposition. I did not take it to study. I might have taken it as a curiosity. I took it, in a manner, to keep. I never showed it to Evezard. I don't recollect whether Evezard showed me his. It is untrue of the witness Evezard to say that we exchanged copies. I had no intention whatever of going out with our armed party to arrest the accused. Our intention was to get him to show his license, and if he would not, to arrest him and take him to the Fouzdar as quietly as we could. I told the Acting Fouzdar that a man was on the tank with a gun, and refused to show his license, and beat my sepoys. I did not see the Mamlatdar at all. I communicated to no one except the Acting Fouzdar. I did not tell the Acting Fouzdar that the accused was said to have fired at Mr. Evezard. I did not ask Mr. Evezard for any particulars until he came back to the bungalow when everything was over. I did not see anyone struck with the mace. I did not until after it had been presented at me. Three sepoys seized the gun. I say the accused himself used the mace. No one with the accused took part in the struggle. At the time Mr. Evezard left, I told the Acting Fouzdar that the men with the accused beat the sepoys. Evezard and I have never discussed together the statements made in evidence. I was afraid of being shot, and told the sepoys to take that risk. I did not take the gun myself. I saw no powder or shot in the possession of the accused. I did not see the cut on accused's face till he was taken into custody by Major Humfrey.

Re-examined.—Our party was sufficient to disarm the accused, but I did not want to use main force. I did not use main force for fear of hurting him. The accused was very furious and enraged. He appears to be much pulled down by his imprisonment. I went away from Veeramgaum because I was afraid of the Bunniahs and others. The police jemadar did not ask me to show the place where I was shot at.

Tuesday.

The hearing of the case was resumed this morning before Mr. Phillpotts, Sessions Judge, and Messrs. Pestonjee Bhajiwallah and Mr. Sorabjee M. Parakh.

Mr. Branson asked His Honour to take a note that he had applied that the Fouzdar should be compelled to produce the statements of the witnesses taken by him, and that he might be allowed to see them.

Mr. Nurberham said he had them in court, and was willing to show them to the court.

Mr. Branson contended that under the circumstances he had a right to inspect them.

His Honour refused to allow Mr. Branson to see them.

Ghoolam Hoosein Dossabhai, fisherman, said.—I entered the employ of Mr. Evezard about a month and a half ago. I was making my nets in the travellers' bungalow on the 27th, and afterwards accompanied the saheb fishing. Raghoo and Sumsher accompanied us, and we had only the net with us, but no sticks. We went as far as the Gungassara Bari. We heard a shot, and went to the opposite side of the bank. The shot came from the Mamlatdar's cutchery, about 25 paces off; accused was one of them. Accused was filling his gun. We went up to them. My saheb asked accused for his permit. Accused replied, "Who are you to ask me for it?" My saheb said he was a Government servant, and was authorised to ask for it. Accused replied, "I will not show it to you; go your way, otherwise I will kill you." The saheb said, "I am justified in asking for it; please show it." Accused did not show it, and abused the saheb; it happened so long ago that I cannot remember what abuse he used. The saheb thought accused would beat him, and therefore told Ragoo and Sumsher to bring the Ghoreawalla Saheb for assistance. I don't remember if the saheb did anything. The accused was very angry, and so my saheb caught hold of the gun. This I had forgotten to state before. Accused snatched it away from the saheb. Ragoo and Sumsher went off leaving us there. I and my saheb followed them, thinking to return with the Ghoreawallah Saheb. When we had gone about 25 paces I got a thorn in my foot, and to get that out I had to look round, and saw the accused pointing his gun. I pushed my saheb and told him accused was about to shoot. No sooner did I give him a push than the gun was fired. I heard a noise, something like "whizz." I believed it to be a bullet. We ran away. While I was running away I saw accused with a gun. The two sepoys who had gone ahead were about 50 or 60 paces off at the time the gun was fired, and they returned half way. I asked the saheb if he was injured. The saheb said, "No." The saheb ran away, leaving me behind. I had the net with me. Two persons who were with the accused came to me and tried to snatch the nets from me, and they were torn. I went to the travellers' bungalow, were I saw my saheb. As I entered the gate of the compound two sahebs, three peons, and a jemadar were there. My saheb asked me if accused was sitting where we left him, and I said, "Yes." It was about 3 p. m. when the gun was fired. A chobedar was with the accused. I don't remember if the men had anything besides the gun. None of our party beat accused, or the men with him. Ragoo had his belt only—no bayonet.

Cross-examined.—I do not know in what month this occurred. I was employed on the 15th, and I made a mark for each day afterwards up to the 27th. I asked people at the bungalow what date I was employed. I don't know who told me it was the 15th. I am still in the saheb's service. I do not know the days of the week. Before we went fishing we did not see the Ghoreawallah Saheb. I went to the travellers' bungalow at 6 a. m. I went to get my food at 11 o'clock, and returned about 12. The Ghoreawallah Saheb was at the bungalow during the time I was there. I saw him there about 9 o'clock. The place where I saw the accused loading the gun was about 500 or 600 paces from the place where I heard him. I did not hear my saheb ordering him. It might have taken half an hour to get round. I did not see accused do anything else than put the ramrod down the gun. I did not see anyone give the accused anything. The man with the mace was not visible during the time I saw the accused. When I saw the accused loading I was near my saheb. I don't remember if the other man with the accused was doing anything; he had a yellow dress and a white one during the day. The other man had a green puggree and a dhoti. I do not remember what abuse the Ghoorji used. I don't remember a single word of it. I was not told to remember the abuse. The saheb did not tell me to remember the conversation; no one else told me. I cannot say why I remember the conversation, and not the abuse. My saheb has never said anything to me about the evidence I gave before the Magistrate. My saheb spoke to me at Veeramgaum, and told me that I was to give true evidence here, as I had given it before the Magistrate. Before I made a statement to the Magistrate I made a statement to the police jemadar. The jemadar said, "It is already written and you only have to sign it." This was nine in the evening. The jemadar said, "It is already written, sign it." I said, "The karkoon may have written anything, I must tell the truth to the Magistrate." I also told him, "You write whatever you like; I shall not make a statement here." I made a little statement, but I don't remember anything I told him; it is so long ago when I told the jemadar to write what he liked. He asked me if he should sign for me, and I said, "Yes." The jemadar signed for me. When I told the jemadar the "little," the karkoon was writing. When the saheb was talking to the Ghoorji, the men with the Ghoorji were talking, but they did nothing else. When Ragoo and Sumsher went away, the saheb remained. When the Ghoorji snatched the gun from the saheb, he (the saheb) stayed there. I did not see anything else. When the saheb and I left, the saheb said, "Salaam; I am going." He did not say where he was going. He went to the travellers' bungalow. I told the Magistrate I did not know whether anything came out of the gun. It took me about three-quarters of an hour to walk from the place where the gun was fired to the travellers' bungalow. The saheb went quickly. I walked slowly, I told no one but my saheb that I saw the Ghoorji fire the gun.

Re-examined.—I did not tell the jemadar about the bullet.

Ragoo Bapajee, Preventive Service peon, said.—On the 27th—I don't know the month—about 1 or 2 p. m., my saheb said, "Come with me." Ghoolam Hoosein and I went with him, and on the road we met a man whom we took with us. Anderson Saheb was putting up at the bungalow that day. We went to the tank; threw the net two or three times in the water, but caught nothing. When we reached the Bari, we heard the report of a gun. We went towards the place from which the sound came. We saw four men; one man had a gun, which he was loading. I saw him about 25 paces off. The man who was loading the gun was the accused. The saheb and I went up to him and asked him if he had a license. Accused said, "Who are you to ask?" The saheb said, "I am a saheb and have authority." Accused said, "Be off, you banshute." The saheb said, "I am a Government servant, and you must show your license." Accused said he had authority from the Lord Governor; "who are you to ask? Be off with you!" The saheb said, "I will seize the gun, "and seized it with his right hand; the other man held the gun in his left hand, The accused struck the saheb's hand from the gun. The saheb said to me and the fisherman, "Go and call Mr. Anderson." We started, and had gone some distance, when we heard the sound of a gun behind us. I looked round, and saw the saheb on the ground. I came towards the saheb to see if he was hit. He said he was not hit, and told me to go on. The saheb afterwards joined us, and we went on to the travellers' bungalow. It was then about 3 o'clock. Ghoolam Hoosein had fallen behind, and called out that his net was being taken. The saheb called out to him to leave his net and come along. I did not see Ghoolam; I only heard his voice. Ghoolam came to the bungalow afterwards. My saheb told me afterwards to get ready. I and the jemadar and some of the sepoys and Jaffer Khan, and the two sahebs on horseback, started, followed by two ghorawallahs. We went to the place where the men were sitting. My saheb rode on ahead, and came back. We all went on to where the others were sitting. Accused had the gun. Anderson Saheb then asked accused to show his license. Accused said, "Who are you to ask? Go away, you bandhute, or I will kill you." Mr. Anderson said, "I only want the license," and the accused said," Go away, or I shall kill you." Mr. Anderson said to the jemadar, "Seize the gun, or he will certainly shoot me," whereupon the jemadar seized the gun, and Mr. Anderson went off to the cutcherry. Accused would not give up the gun, and the jemadar was taking him along to the gate. I saw nothing else before Mr. Anderson went away. The other three men with the accused accompanied him when the jemadar took him. One of them had a silver mace. The jemadar was struck with it at the time the sepoy took the gun at the Manjore gate. The accused then took the mace from his servant and began to beat the jemadar. Just then some police sepoys came with Mr. Evezard, who had gone to the cutchery. He did not see the accused struck by anyone. I had a cotton dress on; a belt and badge, but no bayonet. I went the second time in full dress, with gun and bayonet.

Cross-examined.—When I first saw the accused and the men with him they were not doing anything. We did not attempt to fish after hearing the sound of the gun. We went quickly round the tank. The accused had a folded paper; the maceman had none. I have never mentioned this before. I know my saheb gave evidence yesterday. My saheb spoke to me about the case at Veeramgaum. The saheb asked me what deposition I had given to the Magistrate, and said, "Don't tell a lie or an untruth, or you will be punished." The saheb told me to stick to the story I had told the Magistrate. I have no copy of my deposition before the Magistrate. Before I made my deposition before the Magistrate I made a statement. I told no one except the Magistrate that the saheb had been fired at. Dadu Bux, the jemadar, asked me to sign the evidence I was to give. I don't know what was on the paper he asked me to sign. It was past eight o'clock at night. He did not tell me what it was. I did not see what sort of paper it was. I did not ask the jemadar what I was to sign. I did not make a mark on the paper. Two of the men with the accused had nothing in their hands. I had gone about 100 paces from the place where the saheb and accused were standing when I heard the gun go off. I told the Magistrate I had only gone 30 or 35 paces. The saheb and I did not talk together as we went to the travellers' bungalow. I did not ask the saheb anything. My saheb and Anderson went to the Mamlatdar, the jemadar had hold of the gun, and so had the accused. Saloo assisted in taking away the gun, I did not. My saheb, Mr. Evezard, was at the cutcherry. The jemadar was hit with the mace at the Ramalpore gate. The gun was struck on one of his hands. I saw the jemadar struck. (Question repeated several times.) I did not see it. The accused was taking the mace when the saheb was coming up to the gate. After the (Ghorji) had taken the mace, I don't know what he did with it. I went with my saheb to the Mamlatdar's cutcherry. I was standing outside. There was a great crowd, and I could not see. I accused was there or not. I have not had any conversation with Goolam Hoosein about the case. I never asked how the thing had happened. Goolam Hoosein never told me what he saw. I did not see anyone struck with the mace.

Re-examined.—The police jemadar did not ask me, and I said nothing to him.

Sumsher, fisherman, said.—I went to the Gungassara tank, fishing, with Mr. Evezard about a month and a quarter ago. We heard a gun fired. We ceased fishing, and we went at once towards the place where the gun was fired, and there we saw the accused and two or three other persons. The accused was loading his gun. The saheb asked the accused for his purwana, and accused replied, "who are you to ask for it?" The saheb said he was a Government servant, and told the accused to go to the cutcherry. The accused refused. The saheb said he would not let go, and caught hold of the muzzle of the gun. The saheb told me and the puttiwalla to go to the travellers bungalow. When we had gone from eighty to a hundred paces we heard firing from behind, and thereupon looked behind and saw that the saheb had fallen down. The saheb was about 30 paces from the accused. The accused was then standing with his gun pointed towards the saheb. The saheb told me that he was not hurt, and said we should go to the bungalow. We went to the bungalow, and the sahib followed us. The two sahebs went on horseback with peons to the place where the accused was left. We went home, and the accused's peons had a mace; but we had no weapons.

Cross-examined.—Of the four people that I saw, three were sitting and one was standing. After the dispute these three got up; they were sitting close to the accused. I did not see anything being given to the accused. I merely saw the accused using the ramrod. Before making my statement to the Magistrate the Fouzdar took down my name and signature, but he had not examined me. I did not make a statement to the jemadar, who had only asked me if I was with the saheb, to which I replied, "Yes." After I was examined before the Magistrate I went to the bungalow well. I always go to that well to get water. I went at 10 or 11 o'clock. The well is just outside the compound of the bungalow. I was going with my water-pots on my head, when the saheb came to the gate and said that I should give my evidence here to the same effect as that I had given before the Magistrate, and he told me to tell the truth. I don't know why he said that to me. This took place about six or seven days after my examination. The saheb did not tell me to tell the truth before the ministerial examination. The saheb has nothing in writing from us. The day the gun was fired was the 27th, but I don't know what month it was. I learnt the date from the police on the same evening. I asked, as a row had taken place. I did not ask what day of the week or what month it was. Dadu Bux jemadar came to me about 6 p. m. on the same day for my signature, which was taken at the travellers' bungalow. I knew Ghoolam Hoosein before, but I don't know where he lives. I have had no conversation with him before. I saw at the bungalow police sepoys, karkoons, and the saheb who accompanied us. I had no conversation with the saheb. He did not point me out to the police in my presence. This was the sum and substance; I don't know whether lamps were lighted or not. I have had no conversation about the case with either Ragoo or Ghoolam. When the saheb fell down I did not go to the bungalow with him.

By the Court.—When I went to the jemadar in the evening, I gave my signature and went back. It was a little dark when I was returning home.

Edul Khan, police jemadar, Customs, said.—On the 27th I was at the travellers' bungalow in conformity with Mr. Anderson's order. I, with three peons in uniform accompanied, the two sahebs to the Gungassara tank, where we saw accused sitting beneath a tamarind tree. He had three attendants, one of whom carried a mace. The accused had also a gun. Mr. Anderson asked him for his license. The accused replied there was no necessity for showing it. Finally accused abused Mr. Anderson, and got up with his gun, which he pointed towards us, saying he would kill us, and then himself. Accused struck me on the left hand with the mace. He also struck Saloo Moosa on the left elbow. Mr. Anderson went and informed the police. Mr. Evezard also went into the town. I said to the accused that he was a great man, and should not act so rudely. The gun was partly in the hands of the accused and partly in our hands, and in that way we went to the Ramalpore gate. The police constable Ebrahim was there, and snatched away the gun from behind. He went to put the gun into the chowkey; and meantime the accused took the mace and pursued Mr. Evezard. Accused was not then injured.

Cross-examined.—I continued holding the gun in order that no one might be injured. I did attempt to take it away, but I was taking care of my arms with one hand and holding the gun with the other. Accused held the gun with one hand and struck us with the mace held in the other. I was engaged in keeping the muzzle of accused's gun down. He only struck Saloo and myself once, and then the chobedar took the mace back. I did speak before the Magistrate about Saloo being struck. My deposition was read over to me. I may have made a mistake and not stated that Saloo was struck. Mr. Anderson left us after we were struck and after the chobedar had taken the mace. After Mr. Anderson left us we were struggling for the gun, and the accused did not again take the mace. He (the mace) was not wielded by the accused after Mr. Anderson left us. Evezard Saheb followed Anderson Saheb because he was afraid of being injured by the gun. I heard that when the accused was taken into custody he was hurt. I have only heard this. I have never heard that the accused said our party struck him. I don't know that anyone of our party has an explanation to give of this blow. At the time the gun was taken away Jaffer Khan was with me; I do not know if Saheb was not. I saw Saloo two *gharis* after the gun was taken away. I did not see anybody struggling with the accused when he was pursuing Mr. Evezard. At that time there was no mark on the accused's face. I don't know that Saloo said that accused struck his eye himself with the mace in the struggle with the police. Nothing happened in my presence. Ebrahim snatched the gun out of all our hands. Up to that time I had not let go the gun. Saloo also had not let go the gun. The accused could not have presented the gun during that time. When the gun was taken away I saw the havildar. The gun was taken to the chowkey. I don't know what became of it afterwards. The accused made no attempt at the Ramalpore gate to beat me. It is not true that I was struck on the back of the hand.

The court then adjourned.

Wednesday.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

Four more witnesses for the prosecution were examined to-day. Their statements as to what took place at the Gangassara gate were very contradictory.

The police jemadar admitted that he had, when the affair was over, asked the Maharaj if he had any complaint to make against the Sahebs.

One more witness for the prosecution is to be called.

The cross-examination of the witnesses has greatly shaken the case for the prosecution.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Bank was held yesterday afternoon at the Bank's premises, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Charles Douglas, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., presiding. The business before the meeting was to receive the Directors' report and statement of accounts up to the 30th ultimo; to elect directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who retired by rotation, but were eligible for re-election; and to elect auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, the Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and the Directors' and auditors' reports which have already been published in the newspapers.

The Chairman, in addressing the shareholders, said:—

Gentlemen,—Owing to the resignation of Mr. James Graham, who was Chairman of the Board of Directors during the greater part of the past year, it devolves upon me to address you to-day and to move the adoption of the report which has just been read to you. I may say that this is a pleasant duty, as I think, I can with confidence congratulate you on the working of the Bank for the past year. The value of money for the period under review has been considerably greater than it was during the previous year, and as the Bank's funds were fully employed for four months our earnings have been larger; but it is a matter for congratulation that the dearness of money which has contributed so materially to our success was caused solely by the wants of legitimate business and not by any circumstances adverse to commerce. The export trade of Bombay has enormously increased of late years, but the movements of produce during the past six months have considerably exceeded anything previously in record, and this has enabled the Bank to secure a large amount of remunerative business. The result has been that you have received payment of a divdend at the rate of 9½ per cent. for the whole year, of which the usual *ad interm* dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was paid to you in January last, and you have just had a further payment at the rate of 4½ per cent. The sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been added to the reserve fund, thus increasing it to Rs. 23,75,000. The cost of premises has been reduced by Rs. 10,000, which is invested in Securities guaranteed by Government and Port Trust Bonds, and Rs. 30,000 has been credited to the Superannuation Gratuity or Provident Fund, while a balance of Rs. 1,10,480-13-8 has been carried forward. It may appear to you that both the amount added to the reserve and the balance carried forward are large sums to treat in this way, but altough we have not a doubtful bill in our books, and our securities have been brought down at prices current at the time, the current rates at the time the accounts were closed, I think you will agree with me that the existing state of affairs in Egypt and

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF 250 BOXES CANDLES.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, by order of Messrs. Meiffre Neveu and Co., and on account and risk of first Indentor, Hajee Joseph Mahomed.

250 boxes of 25 packs each 10 oz. candles landed per s. s. Sicily.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

1 case gurnsey frocks.
2 „ dark-blue army cloth.
5 „ coloured prints.
2 „ printed cashmere.
3 bales grey shirtings.
53 bundles sample twist.
A few lots of printed English books.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 10th August, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of best platedware consisting of curry dishes, dish covers, pickle stands, tumbler covers, wine glass covers, candlesticks, &c., &c., the property of Officer's Mess 11th Regt.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Handsome chesnut Arab horse, goes very fast in carriage, 6 years old, was lately the property of the late Mr. H. Cormack.

1 First-class Victoria-phaeton, with all the recent improvements, lamps, poles and shafts complete with additional covers for monsoon months.

1 Handsome small pony dog-cart with a grey Arab pony and set of brass mounted harness.

1 Handsome chestnut pony.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow No. 148, lately in the occupation of D. Macfadyen, Esq., the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome mahogany semi-grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, pistols, daggers, large handsome shields, 4 by 1 light Tucker's hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the same comprises rich plain thin stem glassware handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best electro-plated ware, such as ice-picture, bread-basket, sugar and tea stand, breakfast companions, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome elaborately and elegantly carved solid blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, such as a set of dining-table in 5 pieces, sideboard, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, dumb waiter, handsome circular pier, side and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, low and drawing-room chairs, half-backed couches, centre ottoman, teapoys, a solid mahogany, semi-grand pianoforte (in good order) by John Broadwood & Sons, canterbury, rich brussels carpets, one and four-lights hanging kerosine argand lamps by Tucker & Sons, very rich table ornaments, China jars, firstrate engravings and cromolithographs, handsome shields with spears, stag and byson's horns, daggers, iron white painted four-post bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, lady's toilet tables and toilet glasses, bed-room light chairs, camp-cots, gownstand, towel-horses, bathing-tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, &c., a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light double-seated miniature brougham by "W. King & Co." of Long Acre.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE of grain and cotton sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway goods depot, Waree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of grain, cotton sweepings, waste papers, &c

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Upper Duncan road, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. John Treacher, a very valuable landed property and upper-storied house, the description of the property in the Title Deeds is as follows.

All that piece or parcel of Government, ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situated without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Duncan-road, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2107, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 38 and 39, subject to the payment of rent to Government of India, and which said premises contain by admeasurement 670 square yards, be the same little more or less and are bounded as follows, [illegible] to say, on or towards the north by the vacant [illegible] Furdoonjee Dorabjee Dustoor, on or towards [illegible] house of Khudezabibe, wife of Mulluck- [illegible] wards the east by Duncan-road, on or [illegible] cant ground, the property of Gov- [illegible] nditions of sale applica- [illegible] or at the office of [illegible] Rampart Row. [illegible] & CO.

[illegible] others so[illegible]

A LARGE commodio[illegible] ed at Harkness-road, [illegible] furnished or unfurnished.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
JUST LANDED PER EX S. S. DRYBURGH ABBEY,

AN elegant circular-fronted light, roomy Brougham built at the Royal Carriage Gallery in London.

An elegant square-fronted [illegible] Brougham.

An elegant second-ha[illegible] built by King.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible], whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the [illegible] stations selected by the Advertiser. In the [illegible] the contract terminating, the boards will be [illegible]ck to Bombay at the expense and risk of [illegible]er.

[illegible] arrangements for long periods.

[illegible] particulars apply to the Manager [illegible] Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

[illegible]ies covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS [illegible] MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND [illegible]BAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on [illegible] COALS on the BUNDERS and [illegible]

[illegible] allowed on Mills, &c.
[illegible] by the Company.
[illegible] £300,690
[illegible] 833,079

[illegible]

Sir Moses M[illegible]
James Alexander, Esq. [illegible]
[illegible] sq.
[illegible] efiore,
[illegible] hschild
[illegible] N. De Rothschild.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Lord Edward Cavendish.
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FIRE RISKS
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claim.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

'THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 4 „ „ 7 doz.
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE at Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

AQUARIUMS—Large glass Aquariums with Ebonized stand. Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PRESENTS FOR LADIES—Some beautiful Satin-lined work-baskets at a very low price to effect a ready sale. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ENGLISH BASKETS for Needlework, for Keys, for Nick-nacks, for Flowers, for Tiffins, for Travelling, for Paper, and a host of other purposes. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

HARMONIUMS being greater in demand than ever, we always keep a large stock to select from. They can now be seen open in our Saloons. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ALEXANDRE and SONS of PARIS, Trayser of Stuttgart, Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, and other makers' Harmoniums are always kept in stock by SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS from the Genuine old Established Firm in Stuttgart, our own special design of Iron Frame and Case, we invite comparison. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—A splendid assortment of Goods suitable for Presents for all occasions. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ENTIRE IRON FRAME PIANOS can only be had of SOUNDY & Co., Limited. Intending purchasers can see that the Piano frame is complete, and not merely iron bars bolted to a wood frame.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION—REVOLVERS. —Officers proceeding on service can obtain Revolvers for Government ammunition at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin	Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.	
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per dozbl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB-ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
4, Old Bond Street, London.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted rom medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
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POONA SEASON.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES BY TERMS FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silks Black ...	...from 2 4 per yard.	Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8 each.
Ditto Colored ...	... „ 2 11 „	Ditto Ball ...	... „ 9 0 „
Satins all shades ...	... „ 1 9 „	Underlinen in Great Varieties.	
Velvets ...	... „ 2 0 „	Flowers Ditto	
Velveteens colored ...	... „ 1 8 „	Feathers Ditto	
Ditto Black ...	... „ 1 8 „	Fans Ditto	
Sateens all Shades ...	... „ 0 8 „	Ribbons in all shades and widths	
Grenadines ...	... „ 0 5 „	Handkerchiefs...	...from 1 8 dozen.
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Lawns ...	... „ 0 2½ „	„ „ Colored 2 Buttons...	„ 1 6 „
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Frillings ...	... „ 0 1¼ „	Ditto untrimmed ...	„ 0 12 „
Cash's Frillings all widths	...	Hats Riding ...	„ 5 12 each.
Fringes Black Silk ...	... „ 0 14 „	Hoisery in all qualities and prices.	

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch ... ...Rs. 25
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German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled ... „ 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish ... „ 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
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TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the *"Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,"* 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovatine Impared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE
PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
BY DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England.
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
E. Speechly, Kurrachee.
J. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, &c.

NOTICES.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 31 a month.

Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE. for Afternoon use.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaum	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam Khundi	Ooroolee	Barsee Road*
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Marheh
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond†	Packney ‡
Lassulgaum	Semri	Boreball	Sholapur*
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kuigaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Sisowlee		Jullum†	Sydapore Road
ulgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chicksagore
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	oisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleswur	B[illegible]rehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wasaud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
	on	Dakor	Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s, and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the mo[illegible] and speedy remedy for the above dangerous comp[illegible] Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and di[illegible] of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

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PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTA GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Pub[illegible] [illegible]—CALCUTTA: [illegible] TRACKER, [illegible] & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana, ladies' badminton afternoon.
Band, B.V.R., Gymkhana, evening.
Tent-pegging, General Parade-ground, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Culna (s), India (s), and Deccan (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Punjab (s), for Persian Gulf; Hydaspes (s), Zambesi (s), Ethiopia (s), and Galatia (s), Egypt; Naples (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Principia, the s. s. Kerbela, the s.s. Inchmornish, the s.s. Deccan, and the s.s. Ganges entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The usual contract steamer of the B. I. S. N. Company leaving for the coast and Calcutta on Thursdays will not be despatched this week. No sea mails will consequently be made up to-day.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of July, 1882. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

3 ans.	2 ans.	1½ an.	1 an.	¾ an.	½ an.
000250	015820	002134	043277	056817	029161
		059038	061385	073917	033741
			132220	078416	
			164470		
			213904		
			303228		

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Bapoo Mahadoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court of stealing 100 gunny-bags, valued at Rs. 15, belonging to Abdool Hussain Tyebdin. Being an old jail-bird, he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BHATTIA DEFAMATION CASE.—The hearing of the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Lilladhur Kessowjee against the proprietors of the Fort Printing Press, Messrs. Mooljee Dyal and Tahemoorus Dinshawjee, has been postponed till the 16th instant.

GAMBLING.—Ismail Jawat and four others were brought up before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, charged, the first prisoner with keeping a common gaming-house, and the others with gaming therein. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 7, and the others Rs. 5 each.

A PICK-POCKET.—Meer Mahomed was convicted, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of having on the 8th instant stolen four annas from the person of one Abdoola bin Ally. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour and to receive twenty lashes with a cat-o-nine-tails.

MILL ACCIDENTS.—Chuna Janoo, aged 14, received a lacerated wound on his arm while at work at the Western India Mills, at Parel, on Tuesday. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital.—Luxmon Narain, aged 12, had two fingers of his right hand injured by the machinery of the Kaiser-i-Hind Mills, while at work there, on the same day. He was also removed to the J. J. Hospital.

STEALING A LAMP.—Ludha and Adum Moossa, both unemployed, were yesterday tried before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for having on the 8th instant stolen a lamp, valued at Re. 1-8, belonging to Hussonally Valjee, and also with abetting each other in the offence. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to three months', and prisoner No. 2 to two months,' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 5th instant:—Horses, lame 9, unshod 1, sore pasterns 2, broken knees 2; bullocks, lame 27, sore neck 32, tumours on neck 2, emaciated 3, sore on body 1, overloaded 3; total number of cases 82.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—Rowjee Chapsey, aged 70, was accidentally, on Tuesday, injured by the brougham of Mr. Jallabhoy Ardasir, driven by his coachman, near the Pydhone police station.—Ittoo Kondajee, a lad aged 15 years, while driving his cart along the Crawford Market road yesterday, fell from his seat. The cart wheel passing over his left leg, caused severe laceration of the joint.

ACCIDENTS AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Ramjee Garoo, a ship labourer, while employed yesterday in the hold of the s. s. Hampshire, received injuries to his hip, by a bag of linseed falling from a sling on him. He is under treatment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Shaik Ahmed, a ship labourer, employed on board the s. s. Galatia, fell from the 'tween decks into the hold, sustaining injuries to his back and chest.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY.—We learn that the shares of the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are being rapidly taken up, and that the share list will be closed in a few days. With a guaranteed dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for three years, there has been little difficulty in obtaining subscribers. The tiles, of the description known as "Mangalore tiles," are of excellent quality, and are coming into general use. The industry inaugurated by Messrs. Sorabshaw, the vendors of the factory, gives every promise of prosperity.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.—Hussonally Abboo, keeper of a shop in Borah Bazaar, reported to the police yesterday that on Monday last, at 3 p.m., a Mohamedan went to his shop and bargained for three skull-caps for Rs. 2, stating that he would first show them to his mistress. He returned in a few minutes and asked for Rs. 3 from complainant, saying that his mistress had a five-rupee note. He then induced the complainant to go for two other caps, and, while his back was turned, ran away with the caps and the three rupees.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—Antonio Rozario, a pensioner, living in the Marine Battalion Lines, applied at the Police Commissioner's Office yesterday for a warrant against his son, who had absconded with the following articles of jewellery: six gold earrings, 2 gold ear-ornaments, 2 gold necklets, 2 gold ear pendants, and a long gold chain, also Rs. 10 in cash, which the complainant stated belonged to him. The warrant was refused, the complainant being unable to prove that the ornaments taken away were his property.

DACOITY AT DAMAUN.—On the 19th July a daring robbery, to the amount of Rs. 12,000, was committed at Damaun, in the house of a Bunnia, close to a police chowkey. The dacoits first secured the police sepoys, whom they found in a sound sleep, and then proceeded with the robbery without the least hindrance. A report was made to the Chief of the police, but he did not move in the matter until 8 a.m. the following day, when the gang must have been fairly out of the way. The Bunnia afterwards carried his complaint to the judicial authorities, under whose directions such energetic proceedings were taken that some of the dacoits (who are said to have made important revelations) have been captured.

THEFTS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Luxmon Sonoo was convicted before Mr. Ryan, on three separate charges, of the theft of brass vessels and an embroidered skull-cup. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Luxmon Ramjee and Shaik Cassim Mahomed were brought up before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, and charged, prisoner No. 1 with theft on the 5th ultimo in a dwelling house, and prisoner No. 2 with receiving and disposing of the property, knowing it to be stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to a fine of Rs. 30.

THE BOMBAY ICE-MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office, 9, Church-lane, to receive and adopt the directors' report and audited balance-sheet for the half-year ended 30th June last, to sanction the payment of a dividend, &c. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The Chairman said.—Since the present report and accounts were issued, objection has been taken by the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, to the item of Rs. 6,000 which it is proposed should be taken from the profit of the half-year, and applied to the formation of a fund for the purpose of redeeming Cutler's debentures. The General Ice Factory Company, so far as I can understand, urged that, as they are entitled to the moiety of the company's profit after a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum has been paid to the shareholders in the Bombay company, this item of Rs. 6,000 should be written off from the moiety of such surplus profits as would fall to the Bombay company, and that they, the General Ice Factory Company, should not be called upon to bear any portion of the charge. Without going into the rights of this question, and without admitting in the least degree that the contention of the General Ice Factory Company is correct, or that this company have not the right to utilize the profits derived from Cutler's Factory towards defraying the cost of its purchase, a purchase that we were urged upon to make by the General Ice Factory Company, and to which they were a party, I am of opinion that it would be well to avoid contentions of the kind, and therefore beg to propose that the accounts be amended in respect to the item of Rs. 6,000, and that the said sum of Rs. 6,000 be written off for depreciation in the value of the buildings and machinary of Cutler's Factory, and not in redemption of the debentures. By so doing, we will not alter the actual result of the accounts, but we will, I hope, remove a cause which, however groundless it may appear to us, seems to be considered worth raising by the General Ice Factory Company.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Ardaser Suntook, and agreed to, "That the accounts be amended in respect to the item of Rs. 6,000, and that the meeting be dissolved."

The meeting dispersed accordingly, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

APPEAL BY A RAILWAY COMPANY AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday the appeal preferred by the G. I. P. Railway Company regarding the increased assessment of their properties, by the Municipality of Bombay, came on for hearing before Mr. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Mr. Farran said that it had been arranged between the solicitors on both sides to lay only one point before the court for the consideration, namely, whether the Municipal Commissioner had power to re-assess properties during the currency of the year? The present was an appeal in respect of the Boreebunder railway station, certain parts of which had been completed and brought into use on the 1st January last. The company thought that inasmuch as they were in possession of the property since the 1st January, it would be inequitable to raise any objection to the property being assessed. Proposals were made between the parties as to how the properties should be finally assessed, and the point now to be determined by the court was, whether in the middle of the year the Commissioner had the power under section 81 to reassess properties already assessed. That was a point argued before his worship on a previous occasion, and a decision upon the question had already been given in favour of the appellants. The learned counsel did not think it desirable that he should reiterate the arguments he made use of on the former occasion.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Farran if he knew that the point relating to the previous appeal was at the suggestion of the parties to be referred to the High Court for opinion?

Mr. Farran said he was not aware of the arrangement, but he believed that his Worship was certainly not going to give a different decision in the present appeal than the one he had already given. It would be a waste of public time to re-argue a question that had already been decided upon. For ought he knew there was no point whatever distinguishable in the present case which had been argued on the previous occasion. Certain information had been asked from the appellants at the latter end of last year which they did not furnish to the Municipality, and the Commissioner signed the assessment books on the 3rd May in the usual form. The information they were asked for was of a description which they were not bound to furnish under the Act. They did not treat the Municipality with any hostile spirit, but they were only anxious that every thing should be done as fairly as possible. The Municipal Commissioner asked them first of all the original cost of the buildings, and latterly asked for the cost of the buildings as they stood in the company's books, which they refused to give, as they were not bound to do so under the Act. On the 3rd May the Commissioner signed the books having received information of the original value, which he subsequently charged increasing it in favour of the Municipality. There was one observation which the learned counsel wished to make, and it was with reference to the considerable number of the company's properties from day to day dropped or trickled in. The re-assessment of each of these properties would cause them to file a separate appeal which was to be preferred within ten days involving a practical inconvenience. Some of the valuations were as small as Rs. 12 and Rs. 30 for small sheds, and an appeal in respect of each of these items would practically cause inconvenience throughout the whole of the year. The assessment which was fixed in the beginning of the year was the assessment fixed by agreement in 1871 by a sort of arbitration, and it had been continued ever since. The whole thing, according to the ruling of the Municipal Commissioner, came to this—that when he saw that assessment could be altered with advantage he would do it, but in other cases he would not think of moving in the matter.

Mr. Crawford in reply contended that whenever a new property was erected in the course of the year, the Municipality had a perfect right to reassess the property. Boree-bunder station was an extremely large property, and the assessment was proportionately a very small one. The arrangement come to between the two railway companies and the Municipality was not expected to last to eternity.

The Magistrate remarked that both the Municipal Acts were passed after the year 1871.

Mr. Crawford said that the Municipal Commissioner had amended the assessment book under the power given him by section 81. If the magistrate was going to give the same decision as he did in the former case he (Mr. Crawford) would propose that a representative case should be stated for the opinion of the High Court. The present case was a more representative one than the mill case which had been recently argued before his Worship, and he proposed, therefore, that it should be stated for opinion to the High Court. He was instructed to say that one Mahomed Rowjee was shortly going to appeal in this court against the decision of the Municipal Commissioner, and it being more representative than the above two cases involving as it did also the question of the reduction of assessment, he (Mr. Crawford) proposed that that case should, in preference to others, be referred to the High Court, and the present case be adjourned pending a decision in that appeal.

Mr. Farran objected to state a case for opinion which was not then before the court, and the points arising out of which were not known to them.

After some discussion the magistrate allowed the appeal subject to the decision of the High Court in Manockjee Petit Mill case which it was agreed by the parties should be referred to the High Court for opinion.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—AUG. 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

RE MADHOWJEE VISRAM.

MR. STARLING, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankur, and Dinshaw, applied on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule. The insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 10,12,000. The opposing creditors had filed an affidavit against the application; but the insolvent had no copy of it served to him, and had no opportunity of knowing its contents. Mr. Starling asked that a protection order might be granted to the insolvent until next court day.

The Advocate-General, who was instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, said that he appeared for three of the opposing creditors—one for Rs. 12,564, another for Rs. 2,000, and a third for Rs. 13,000. These sums were in respect of bales of wool and cotton sold by the creditors to the insolvent. The insolvent stopped payment on the 6th June, and while he was in insolvent circumstances he purchased the goods, without any reasonable expectation of paying for them.

The insolvent had in his schedule put down his debts at above ten lakhs, his good assets were stated to be nil, and doubtful assets Rs. 15,000. He had obtained the goods from his creditors, fraudulently misrepresenting the state of his affairs. He had concealed his property, and had not deposited all his books with the official assignee.

His Lordship, on looking at the schedule, remarked that the insolvent obtained goods from one of his creditors on the very day of his insolvency, and from another four days previous to it. The insolvent, therefore, did not seem to be entitled to the protection of the court. His Lordship further remarking that the schedule was very suspicious, dismissed the application for an interim order. However, the insolvent might file an affidavit in reply, if he wished to do so.

RE HEERJEE PURSHOTAM.

MR. BUDROODEEN appeared for the opposing cretors, Tyabjee and Company, and applied that the matter might be adjourned for one month. The insolvent had recently amended his schedule, and the opposing creditors had no opportunity of looking at it or at the account-books.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, having no objection to the above application, his [illegible] adjourned the case until the 13th Se[illegible]

RE HARAKHCHUND RAN[illegible]

MR. MANKAR applied, on behalf [illegible] for leave to amend the schedule an[illegible] of time to make an affidavit, mak[illegible] of account-books. The books were [illegible] where there was no communicatio[illegible] account of the rains. Communication [illegible] renewed after the Cocoanut Day.

His Lordship granted an adjournment for one week, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE MEGJEE LALJEE.

MR. DHARANDAR applied on behalf of the insolvent for an *interim* order.

His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had been spending a good deal of money on pilgrimages and had not deposited his books. The application being unopposed, his Lordship granted an *interim* order.

RE RATANSEY WELJEE.

MR. MANKAR applied for leave to serve notices.

His Lordship observed that the certificate of the Clerk of the Court showed that the insolvent had done nothing.

Mr. Mankar said the petition and schedule were filed only on the 18th April last. According to practice, a petition could not be dismissed until after the expiration of six months.

His Lordship said that the creditors of the insolvent were Sir Charles Forbes and Co., Punnett and Co., Wallace and Co., Ritchie, Stuart and Co., and about two hundred more. The insolvent had done nothing up to that day, and had started in business without any capital. His Lordship thought that he would not be justified in dismissing the petition, provided the insolvent proceeded with the matter without delay. Leave was granted to serve notices within a fortnight.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdoola Succoor and another—Prescot and W. and Skipsey and Wilkins.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

80-81—V. Hurrichund.—Ardesir Eduljee Mistry vs Begabai and others.

324-81—Crawford and B—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and others vs J. Gordon and others—Craigie, L. and O. and Hearn, C. and L.

513-80—Khunderao M. for plaintiff (a pauper)—Karumally Mahomed Jaitha vs Sonbai and another—Moreshwar L. and in person.

335-81—In person—Ahmed bin Ismaljee Khotay vs Nanibai and others—In person.

303-80—J. C. Cama—Toolseyram Bahinajee Fadkay and another vs Rajaram Wittojee Tambay and others—Hore, C. and B.; Shapurjee and T.; Prescot and W.; and in person.

200-81—Smith and F.—Dewjee Mooljee vs Runchordass Khetsey—Hore, C. and B.

557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadass vs Punjarilall Kashiramjee and another—Tyebjee and D.

356-81—In person (a pauper)—Sonabai vs Hurryshunker Bhaskerjee and others—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

313-81—Chalk and W.—Kessowji Chattoo and others vs Luckmidas Cullianjee—R. M. Sayani—Part heard.

434-80—Chalk and W.—Narayen Crustna Laud and others vs Suryoodas Bawa and others—In person.

148-81—Shapurji and T.—Khoja Allibhoy Suchoobhoy and another vs Tricumdas Lowji—Smith and F.

216-80—Smith and F.—Lukhmidas Khimjee and another vs Purshotum Hurridas and others—Khunderao M., Nana and H.

448-80—Ardesir and H.—Nurrotumdass Candas vs Navivow and others—Smith and F., and Hearn C. & L.

164-81—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Henry Clapham and others—Prescot and W.

446-81—Tyabjee and D.—Lalbhoy Manoredass vs Bhugwandass Cursondass—M. M. Munshi.

465-81—M. H. Khan, (for pauper)—Erapa vs Dhurma and another—Balkrishna and B.

431-81—Payne and G.—Hajiani Hajrabai vs L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac—Tobin and R.

447-81—M. H. Khan—Dewabai vs Meya Hassum Bhicoo—In Person.

445-81—Smichland—F. Morarjee Dewjee vs. Jamsetjee Bazonjee Chocksi and others—Payne and G.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable [illegible] of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charming [illegible] well as promoting the growth of the [illegible] glands are not decayed." [illegible] MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER [illegible] fumers everywhere at 3s. 6[illegible] by the Anglo-American Dr[illegible] road, London.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT.

THE following are the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ended on the 1st August.

General Remarks.—The rainfall in the extreme south-west of the Madras Presidency and in Coorg has continued to be very heavy. In other parts of the Presidency it has been comparatively light. It has also been light in the Nizam's Territories. In Berar it has been light in the western and heavy in the eastern part. In the Bombay Presidency there has been a partial break in the rains in a few districts, while in others a fair amount of rain has again fallen. In the Central Provinces heavy showers have continued in some districts, and fair rain in others.

The Central India and Rajputana States have continued to receive good rain; so also the Punjab and the Rohilkhand, Meerut, and Agra Divisions of the North-Western Provinces. In other parts of these Provinces and in Oudh the rainfall has been light. In Bengal rain in varying quantities has fallen in all districts. In Assam the rainfall is reported to be insufficient. In British Burmah the falls have been good.

General prospects may be characterised as favourable throughout the country. There is, however, a marked want of rain for rice transplantation in Assam, Bengal, and the eastern parts of the North-Western Provinces. Other crops in the two latter Provinces are doing well. In the Punjab the kharif sowings are still in progress in some districts, while in others they have germinated: general prospects are good. In Rajputana and Central India young standing crops have in parts suffered from excessive rain, but prospects are favourable on the whole. In the Central Provinces also the young crops are doing well, and here too a break in the weather is needed for weeding.

In the Bombay Presidency sowings have been almost completed, transplantation of rice crops is in progress, and all crops are doing well, save in parts of the Poona district where more rain is needed. In Berar the kharif crops are promising. In the Nizam's Territories they are still being sown. In the Madras Presidency crops have in some districts been somewhat damaged by floods, and in others they require more rain; but general prospects are fair. In Coorg the heavy rains have injured crops, roads, and health; rice transplantation in the more southern parts is proceeding. In British Burma ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress.

Madras.—General prospects fair.

Bombay.—Sowing mostly completed; transplantation in progress; partial break in some districts; young crops doing well; fever and cattle-disease in a few districts; cholera in Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and parts of Kathiawar.

Bengal.—Rainfall still very deficient in most parts of this province; prospects of late rice generally not very favourable, save in Orissa and parts of Chota [illegible]pur and in a few other districts where good rain has [illegible]llen; transplanting being interfered with, in [illegible]s is quite at a standstill; early crops, how[illegible]do[illegible] well, but are also in want of rain in some [illegible]s: fev[illegible] has appeared in some districts; cases [illegible]holera [illegible] reported in some places.

[illegible]-W. Provinces and Oudh.—Good rain and [illegible]pects excellent in Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand [illegible]sions, and a break would be beneficial in Agra, [illegible]where rains lighter, and more is required, especially in Benares Division, for rice crops: prices on the whole stationary; cholera continues in eastern district, otherwise health good; cattle-disease has again appeared in eastern districts, but is less in Kumaon.

Punjab.—Good rain has fallen throughut the province; kharif sowings in progress; health good, but a few cases of measles are reported from Pindigheb, and rinderpest has appeared in tahsils Rawalpindi and Murree; prices of food-grains generally are stationary.

Central Provinces.—Weather cloudy, with rain in most districts; break needed for weeding purposes; prospects of crops favourable, but slightly damaged from incessant rain: cholera still prevalent, with few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.

British Burmah.—Cholera prevalent in Prome and Hezzada, some also in Akyab. Tharrawaddy, Bassein, and Thonegwa, otherwise public health generally good; cattle-disease continues; rain sufficient except in Prome and Thayetmyo; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on well.

Assam (Cachar.)—Weather extremely warm; transplanting sali crops continues, but much retarded for want of rain; state of dumahi and murall crops favourable; tea doing well; common rice 26[illegible] seers per rupee; one case of small-pox reported from Halikandi; deaths of 142 buffaloes and 208 cows by cattle-disease during July reported from Sadr station; 22 buffaloes and 26 cows now attacked with the disease. Rain very much wanted.

Mysore and Coorg (Mercara.)—Total rainfall during July 101·64 inches greater than ever known proving injurious to roads, crops, and health; rice being transplanted in South Coorg.

Berar and Hydrabad (Hydrabad.)—Total rainfall from 1st January 11·38; kharif crops being sown; fever and cattle-disease prevail in some places; prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 10, white juari 25, yellow juari 25¼, and tur 25½ seers per Halli sicca rupees.

Central India, States, Morar, Gwalior.—Health and prospects good.

Rajputana Jeypore (August 1st.)—Cholera reported in Jeypore city, averaging 4 or 5 fatal cases daily; prices stationary.

Nepal Katmandu (July 27th)—The transplanted rice crops is thriving; rain falls almost every night; they days are fine but cloudy.

DR. BLANC AND THE GRANT COLLEGE STUDENTS.

ON Saturday, the 5th instant, the students of the Grant Medical College assembled in the College Hall to pay their respects to their Professor, Dr. Blanc, who is about to sever his connection with the institution.

When Dr. Blanc entered the hall, he was greeted with loud and continued cheers. His class-assistant, Mr. N. N. Katrak, then rose, and, in behalf of the students, addressed him follows:—Dear Sir,—On the occasion of your separation from this College, we your students are desirous of taking the opportunity of expressing our sentiments of respect and esteem towards you. We have already lost three of our best professors in the short space of two years, and deplore the circumstance the more as one of them has been snatched away by death under painful circumstances in the performance of his duties,—one who was very popular among and kind to the students, and whose deep interest in their welfare will be remembered by them for a long time to come. Close upon this comes now your separation. Such frequent changes cannot but be prejudicial to the successful prosecution of study by the students of the College, and more so that in you we lose one whom we have always looked up to as a friend as well as a teacher, and a teacher of the most efficient character. (Applause.) Though, unfortunately your present students have had very few opportunities of receiving the full advantage of your excellent teaching, we can still be bold enough to say that the College can hardly expect to get more liberal lectures than yours, which might be called almost encyclopedic for the purpose, delivered with a force and in a tone as eloquent as impressive, and containing matter full of sound practical advice and deep pathological facts. (Hear, hear.) But apart from a thorough knowledge of surgery as a science, which your lectures so well give us, it is to you that we owe the noble idea that as surgeons we cannot overlook the importance of medicine; and this you have shown us to be the true practice to follow by your own frequent utterances and [illegible] examples; and that this is well appreciated and accepted by the profession is evident from the fact of your having obtained the high and honourable distinction of F. R. C. P. (Loud applause.) The next thing that we are indebted to you for, is the tolerance of opinion we ought to maintain, whether we adopt the system of Conservative Surgery, or side with the Advanced Surgeons; and, though acting as a staunch advocate of Advanced Surgery, you have been foremost to attack the faults, and accept without hesitation whatever good there may be, in both the systems: not only that, but you have shown us how important it is to the interests of our profession to give a fair and impartial trial to those remedies which are in vogue among the native Hakims, thus enabling us to see their merits and demerits, and profit by any new light that can be obtained. (Hear, hear.) But your zeal in teaching the students is in no way inferior to your merits as a professor, and though the University always prescribes a certain number of lectures for each session, every year you have shown your zeal by giving extra lectures, and in your clinical work you have been indefatigable. (Applause.) Besides, your kindness to the students, and the respect with which you have always treated them, add to the long list of many advantages which we have received through your connection with this College. But it is a matter of great regret that you now leave us, because in you the Grant Medical College loses one of the most efficient professors, and the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital one of the ablest Surgeons. (Hear, hear.) But though your connection with this College is severed, as also with this hospital, it will be still a satisfaction to know that your valuable assistance is still available to the medical profession outside; and we hope that you will still continue your interest in the education of the rising medical profession of this Presidency, by keeping up your connection with this University as an examiner, a capacity in which you have always worked conscientiously, and by giving to the public the results of your valuable experience, either in print or in the form of public lectures. (Continued cheers.) As this is most probably the last occasion on which we meet as professor and students, it is the desire of us all that you should accept our best thanks, as a token of our appreciation of your merits, zeal in teaching, and kindness towards us all; and we take this occasion to express our sincere and heartfelt wishes for your better prospects and happy future. (Cheers.)

Mr. Katrak then presented Dr. Blanc with flowers, amidst loud cheers.

In reply, Dr. Blanc said.—Mr. Katrak and gentlemen, this large and spontaneous gathering of the students of this College, and the warm and hearty welcome you have given me, are to me more pleasing and gratifying as a proof of the esteem and affection in which I am held by you; and I thank you very much for having done me this honour on the eve of my departure from among you. (Hear, hear.) I came here quite unprepared to answer the eloquent address delivered in your name by Mr. Katrak, and I fear I can reply to it but very imperfectly, but if my words fail to give full expression to my thoughts, believe me when I say that I reciprocate completely your kind feelings towards me. (Hear, hear.) For more than six years I have been in daily and constant intercourse with the senior students of this school of medicine, and from my personal knowledge of the world, medical [illegible] in various parts of the [illegible] pleasure that I am able to state that [illegible] with could a body of young men be found more nowhere more able, and more willing, none better tudious, none more courteous towards their [illegible] than the Bombay medical students. (Loud[illegible]fessors. Although I am leaving you, still I [illegible] cheers.) the link which has bound us togeat that not entirely severed. (Hear, hear.) I [illegible] is that one of the drawbacks of the system of medical education here is that it is too exclusively limited to a small number of teachers, and that the students have no opportunity given them of studying under other medical men. I think that it would be a step in the right direction if the other hospitals of this large city were in some way affiliated to its medical school, and the senior students allowed the opportunity of studying also at the bedsides of the several hospitals, the physicians and surgeons of which are well worthy of your confidence. (Hear, hear.) In the European General Hospital, for instance, the students would become acquainted with the special features of diseases among individuals belonging to various European nationalities, and learn the clinical characters of some affections seldom met with in the hospital attached to the medical school, such as typhoid fever, delirium tremens, &c. This knowledge would be of great value to those among you who will be hereafter called upon to attend Europeans in this country, or to those who after passing their final examination here, rightly seek to improve themselves by visiting the hospitals at home, and whilst there take degrees in our old colleges, or compete, as many have so successfully done, for admission into the Indian Medical Service. I am confident that our present Principal, so well known for his high scientific attainments (loud applause), and the Surg.-General, Dr. Beatty, always so zealous where the cause of the medical profession is concerned, will see fit to give practical support to these views. (Hear, hear.) You have said in your address to me that you hoped that my connection with the Medical students, if no longer that of a teacher, would continue as an examiner. You are doubtless aware that the Syndicate of the University have ruled that the Syndics are no longer to be examiners. The medical Faculty have done me the honour of electing me a Syndic, and I am thus debarred from acting as an examiner; but I have already requested the Registrar to propose that this resolution be rescinded as far as the Medical Syndics are concerned, as I believe that in such a subject as medicine and surgery, of all sciences the most progressive, it is only fair to the students that one of the examiners be their professor. I am very hopeful that my request will be favourably considered by the Syndicate. (Hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen, I must conclude by again thanking you for the hearty reception you have given me. The professor can never forget his pupils. They are in a way like children to him. (Cheers.) In their successes he feels a just pride; their good fortune is his also; and in their sorrows he will ever take a share. (Loud cheers.) And you, gentlemen students, can never forget, either, the one who taught you. In due time, when you yourselves will have risen to a high position in surgery and in medicine, you will still remember the teacher you are now parting with, and his name will ever live in your memory as a well-wisher and a friend. (Cheers.)

POONA HOG-HUNTING CHASES.

THESE races will be held near Kirkee on Thursday, 7th September, 1882.

STEWARDS.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Hon'ble Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I.; Major General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., and Colonel J. Hills, C.B.

COMMITTEE.—Colonel Burnett, D.A.G.; Captain French, R. A.; Captain Beaver, R. A.; Major St. Paul, R. B.; A. Jardine, Esq. Hony. Secretary—Major Mansel.

TALLY-HO STAKES.—About Rs. 300 added. A steeplechase for Arabs and country-breds. Country-breds, 12 stone, Arabs 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Winners on the flat or across country, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 10.

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—About Rs. 500 added. A steeplechase for all horses. Waiers 12 st. 7 lbs., C.B.'s 11st., Arabs 10 st. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., thrice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of any race, value Rs. 500 and over, 7lbs. extra; twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 16. About 3 miles.

THE DECCAN CHASE.—About Rs. 250, for Arabs [illegible]ountry-bred ponies. Arabs 11-7, C. B.'s 10-7;

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4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 4 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5. About 1½ miles.

THE MERCHANT'S PURSE.—About Rs. —, presented by the merchants of Poona. A steeplechase for all galloways. Weight, 14 hands to carry 11 st.; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of a race, value Rs. 500, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs.; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 5.

THE HIE-OVER CHASE.—About Rs. 150 for Arab and C.-B. ponies. 13 hands and under. Arabs 11-7, country-breds 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

RULES.

1. The Chases to be run under the G. N. H. Rules, except where otherwise provided for.
2. All owners entering horses must subscribe one gold mohur to the funds.
3. Horses and ponies running to be *bona fide* the property of officers on full pay in the Army, Navy or Civil Services, covenanted and uncovenanted.
4. The decision of the Stewards to be final on all points.
5. Four horses in *bona fide* separate interests must start with a view to win, or the added money will not be given.
6. Any one riding over the course after it is closed will be prohibited from running a horse.
7. Five per cent. deducted from each lottery and pari mutuel to go to the fund.
8. Entries to close on 1st September. Colours to be sent with entries.
9. Gentlemen riders in every race.
10. All horses and ponies that have to be measured are to be at the Veterinary School at 4 P.M. on September 1. Certificates of measurements only taken of the current year.
11. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.
12. Owners and riders will be shown over the course the morning of the races at 7 A.M.
13. Settling on the 10th at 4 P.M. at the Gymkhana shed.

J. D. MANSEL, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

BENGAL.

SMALL CAUSE COURT PLEADRS.—On Saturday His Honor the Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court was pleased to remove the restriction placed by his orders on five of the Mofussil Pleaders practising in his Court, and regarding whom a motion was made on the 3rd instant by Baboo W. C. Bose, inasmuch as they seem to have inadvertently broken the rule and have since complied with its provisions.—*Indian Daily News*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 29th July, there were 198 deaths registered in Calcutta giving a death-rate of 23·8 per thousand per annum. In the previous there were 197 deaths, and the death-rate was 23·7 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 7 from cholera, 66 from fevers, 27 from tetanus, and 8 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified, I Non-Asiatic, 9 Mixed Races, 133 Hindus, 54 Muhamadans, and 1 of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—General death-rate below the average. Cholera return, favorable.

A CASE OF POISONING.—On Thursday last a third-year student in the Campbell Hospital, Calcutta, gave a first-year fellow-student a prescription for a purgative, the dispensing of which was entrusted to a druggist in Bow Bazaar-road. With a few hours after the draught was taken the patient died. As certain sypmtoms in the case denoted the presence of poison, an investigation was made, and analysis showed that a goodly quantity of strychnine was one of the component parts of the mixture. The dispensing chemist surrendered the prescription to the police, and on it was found that "strychnine" was written, instead of some other item. The matter is now in the hands of the police.

PRINSEP *vs.* CRANENBURG.—The further hearing of this matter occupied the attention of his Lordship, Mr. Justice Pigot, the whole of Friday, when Mr. Phillips went at great length into the law bearing upon his contentions. A vast number of English cases and judgments were cited, and technical arguments adduced as to whether the English law of copyright applied to this country or not, and other kindred matters. On the reassembly of the Court after tiffin, his Lordship intimated that on Monday he would take up Insolvency Cases, and afterwards go on with this case, in which Mr. Phillips has finished his address, and Mr. Branson, who is with him for Mr. Cranenburgh, was addressing the Court when it rose.—*Englishman.*

COMMUNICATION WITH LIGHT-SHIPS.—The Government of Bengal has, we understand, under consideration a project for connecting the light-ship anchored in the Eastern Channel at the Sandheads, by a telegraph cable with the Saugor Island station. It is considered that such a connection will be extremely useful in connection with meteorological observations and the storm-warning service. It strikes us that a cable in the shoal waters of the Sandheads would be a very costly affair and liable to injury from anchors, drift, &c. A far more economical and equally effective service for the purpose indicated could be established by means of carrier pigeons, and this is the system which the German Government after due trial have recently decided to use with its light-ship and coast guard service.—*Pioneer.*

MADRAS.

BANK OF MADRAS.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of the Madras was held at 3 p. m. to-day (Monday). We reserve our full report of the meeting, merely mentioning the fact that the accounts and report were adopted, and the auditors, and retiring directors re-elected.—*Madras Mail.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.—A telegram to the *Madras Times* from Combaconum, Aug. 7, states:—A mass meeting, consisting of more than five thousand inhabitants of this town, was held this day at the Sarangpany Temple, to consider the scheme of local Self-Government, as laid down in the recent Government of India Resolution. All the shops were closed, and business generally was suspended for this demonstration. Mr. Durasawmy Mupanar presided at the meeting.

N.-W PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH

LUCKNOW HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.—The report on the Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow for the year ended on the 31st of March last, does not record anything particularly remarkable, unless it is the failure of the last mango crop, which was as complete at Lucknow, apparently, as in the more westerly districts of there provinces. Mangoes and pineapples are grown together in the Lucknow Gardens; but although the latter turned out well, their united profit fell in value from Rs. 80 to Rs. 20 per acre. The average profit of fruit cultivation was rather more then Rs. 34 per acre. Flowers were so successful, that the Director of Agriculture speaks of opening up an export trade in bulbs, before long, with England. As for roses they could not be produced fast enough to supply the local demand. The annual Flower Show held on the 2nd of March last, is pronounced to have been the best known, and it cost only Rs. 50. Financial management is indeed one of the strongest points of the gardens. Their whole charge is less than Rs. 4,000 annually—a small price, as Mr. Bennet remarks, to pay for an establishment which serves as "a centre for the distribution of improved varieties of all kinds of horticultural produce, and a field for the prosecution of experiments in the introduction of new kinds, both of plants and of cultivation.—*Pioneer.*

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION AND THE INDIAN STATE COLLEGES.

THE adjourned discussion on Mr. Roper Lethbridge's paper in defence of the Indian State Colleges came off on July 14th at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. The speakers were Mr. Bharucha, Mr. Jitendra N. Banerjea (the clever younger brother of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea), Mr. Bhaunagri, Mr. P. Makerjea, Mr. S. P. Singh, Mr. F. Pincott, Mr. Mitra, Mr. J. E. Modi, Mr. Knight, Mr. Dadysett; and Mr. Lethbridge in reply, who noticed the most salient arguments of the other side answered them. The chairman, Sir Louis Jackson, wound up the discussion in telling and forcible speech, which frequently interrupted by loud bursts of applause. In estimating the importance of the present discussion, he pointed out that the Association had had the great advantage of hearing the opinions, fully and freely expressed, of the professed advocates on both sides of this controversy, as well as of several independent English observers, and (most important of all) of a large body of educated gentlemen from all parts of India, who had themselves passed through State or aided Colleges. Mr. Lethbridge (of whose paper Sir Louis Jackson spoke in terms of high compliment), and Colonel Macdonald were appropriate representatives of the State Colleges, as Mr. Johnston and Dr. Dyson were of the Missionary Colleges. Of the two other European gentlemen who had taken prominent part in the debate, Mr. Wood and Mr. Pincott, it was somewhat remarkable that both were found ranged on the side of the State Colleges; whilst the preponderance of Native opinion on the same side was overwhelming. After noticing the chief points made by each speaker, and summarising the results of the discussion, the chairman proceeded briefly to explain the view that had impressed itself on his own mind. His observation of the crass ignorance prevailing among the masses in Bengal led him to earnestly desire that strenuous efforts should be made to dissipate that darkness. Some instances adduced of the curious denseness of the ignorance of the middle and lower classes in Bengal caused much laughter in the audience, especially among the Indian visitors, who could doubtless remember many similar illustrations. Sir Louis recollected how, in his own court on one occasion, a middle-aged Bengali cultivator, being asked the very ordinary question, "How old are you (*tomar boiosho kotho*)?"—promptly and confidently answered, "Five years (*Panch botshor*)." And again, how an officer of that court, a most respectable man, holding a position of some consideration in society, once asked him in the utmost simplicity, "Do you become a Christian by eating beef-flesh?" He desired, then, to see such ignorance as this rendered impossible by the spread of education among the lower-middle and lower-classes. But he was most emphatically of opinion that not one whit should be taken away, for this or for any other purpose, from the money now devoted by the State to the higher education of the country. (Loud and prolonged applause.) He was quite sure that if one particle of the efficient support now given to the higher education in the State Colleges by the Government were withdrawn, not only would the higher education itself suffer most materially but the education of the masses would become hopeless. Sir Louis Jackson concluded his remarks amidst loud cheers, by tendering the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Lethbridge for his interesting and valuable paper. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mr. J. B. Knight, C.I.E., seconded by Mr. M. Dadysett (secretary of the Northbrook Club), and carried by acclamation.

There has seldom been held in England a meeting of greater interest to all those who have at heart the future of India—not merely because of the importance of the subject discussed, but also, and perhaps more especially, because of the enthusiastic part borne in the discussion by so many of our Indian visitors, and the remarkable eloquence and ability displayed by several of them. Mr. Bharucha and Mr. S. P. Singh directed their chief attention to the refutation of Dr. Dyson's argument that the education in the State Colleges is a godless one; and Mr. Singh made a good point by showing the glaring inconsistency between the policy of Lord Ripon in favor of local self-government and the encouragement of local opinion on the one side, and the proposed abandonment of the State Colleges on the other.

Mr. Jitendra N. Banerjea, whose thoughtful speech was exceedingly well delivered, commenced by adverting to the great importance of the discussion, as dealing with a system on which is based India's prosperity. He instanced many great and well-known Indian names as proofs of the great advance in enlightenment that has been made of late years in India; and declared, amid loud cheers that the political results of the high education given in the State Colleges were in every respect good, producing a warm and intelligent loyalty. He then showed the important bearing of this discussion on the future of popular education; for it is only under a good system of high education that popular education can flourish among the masses. He had known many instances of high-educated gentlemen who had started night schools and other schools of primary instruction. He was clearly of opinion that the time had not come when the Government could withdraw from the direct maintenance and control of the State Colleges; and for the cost of the primary education, Government should provide by effecting retrenchment in other directions. He concluded by proposing that the National Indian Association should at once open communications with all the other similar societies here and in India, with the view of adequately representing their opinions to Lord Ripon's Education Commission.

Mr. Bhaunagri commenced his speech by paying a high compliment to Mr. Lethbridge's earnestness in the cause of India, and thought it would be a good thing for India if a hundred Lethbridge's could be sown broadcast throughout the land. At the same time, he could not quite agree with all Mr. Lethbridge's conclusions. He thought that the Indian Universities had been established prematurely; history teaches us that mass-education always comes first and is followed later on by high education. (Cries of "No, no."

One of the best and most carefully-argued of the speeches of the evening was that by Mr. P. Mukerjea, who addressed himself to the two questions, "What will be the fate of the higher education in India if Government abandon the State Colleges to private boards?—and, 'is the higher education or the education of the masses the more pressing need of India?' He declared with much acuteness in answer to the former question that the only result of the measure would be to deliver the Colleges into the hands of mere local busybodies, often in no way qualified to manage them. He dealt at length with the various good results of the high education given in our Colleges—the higher mortality, the courage and self-devotion, as evinced in the fact that so many graduates now voluntarily undergo a period of exile to England, at great cost and under considerable social penalties. And with reference to the charge of Mr. Johnston and Dr. Dyson that the high education produces discontent, he declared (amid loud cheers) that the word discontent" was a misnomer—the reverend gentlemen should rather call it honourable ambition and honest persevering self-reliance. He further answered the charge that the present system of high education had failed to attract the highest classes in India. He believed that this was only very partially true, and that so much of it as was true was due to prejudices against Christianity, because of the large share of the work already given to Missionary Colleges. He concluded by calling on Government to fulfil its obvious duty in providing funds according to its means, both for higher and for primary education; but he warmly protested against the proposal that primary education should be fostered at the cost of the higher culture.

Mr. S. P. Singh observed that there was one reason against the proposal of Government withdrawal from the State Colleges that was absolutely conclusive—the utter lack of stability in any other possible system, whether by missionary agency or otherwise. He maintained that the attitude taken up by Dr. Dyson and the missionaries in this question was clearly a prejudiced one. Dr. Dyson had said two things that were obviously mutually contradictory. To the Government he had said:—"Why consult native opinion in this question? Organise your higher education in accordance with your own consciences, and boldly allow religion to be taught." To the natives he had said:—"Why depend on Government in this question? Organise your own College committees, and do as you like." Mr. Singh concluded with a warm vindication of the religious influences of the State Colleges, and declared that the proposed abolition would be an act flagrantly opposed to the profession of Lord Ripon's Government in regard to the encouragement of local self-government and local opinion.

Mr. F. Pincott noted that, with one doubtful exception, no one seemed to have anything to say against the present system of higher education in India; he thought, therefore, that the proposal to destroy or mutilate it could not be maintained. How could Lord Ripon propose to form important local boards in every sub-division of India, if the supply of men qualified to sit on these boards were to be cut off? As to Mr. Bhaunagri's notion that in history mass-education usually precedes higher education, he (Mr. Pincott) could not imagine what country's history Mr. Bhaunagri was referring to—he would accept the chairman's suggestion that it must have been Utopia.

Mr. Mitra denied that the religion handed down from ancestors had been destroyed by the teachings of the State Colleges: at least one branch of the Brahmo-Somaj founded its doctrines on the *Sastras*. He declared that high education is in no sense antagonistic to primary education; on the contrary, the extension of the one depends on the other. The time has not yet come when high education can be handed over either to Christian missionaries or to native bodies. Mr. J. E. Modi supported generally the views of Mr. Bhaunagri; and at this point several other speakers rose, but the hour was so late that the chairman was obliged to bring the proceedings to a close.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

THE MYSTERY OF SCOBELEFF'S DEATH.

Moscow, July 12th.

THE news of General Scobeleff's sudden death spread rapidly through Moscow on Friday morning, and was not at first much credited, for the General was known to have been in the best of health and was also supposed to be in Minsk, no notice of his arrival in Moscow, or that he had obtained leave of absence from his command in Minsk having appeared in any of the papers. As the day wore on the news was confirmed, and large crowds gathered round the Hotel Dusaux, where he usually stayed, and where his body was now lying. Police-officers kept the door of the hotel and refused to answer any questions, so the crowd, left to their own imaginations as to the cause of his death decided that he had been poisoned by some German women, and for a moment popular feeling ran strongly against the Teutons. The origin of this rumour was very simple. A brave soldier and able general in time of war, Scobeleff seemed to find peace monotonous, and was given to riotous living in bad company, drinking quantities that would have killed many a strong man years ago. It appears he had arrived in Moscow on the 5th or 6th, intending to visit the Exhibition, and then spend a 28 days' leave of absence on his estate in the Riazan Government. On the evening of the 6th he dined with some brother officers, eating and drinking heartily, joking, and appearing in excellent health and spirits and then, after visiting a public garden in the town, was seen in the company of some women who are said to be Germans. It is pretty certain that he did not die at Dusaux's, but at a small hotel some distance off, whence he was removed to the large hotel. He died at one in the morning, and his body was moved out three hours later, so that everything was done as quietly and quickly as possible. Some arrests were made, which gave colour to the sinister rumours about poison, but the official announcement of his death gives the cause as heart disease, and in Sunday's paper there is a notice that a *post-mortem* examination, attended by the first surgeons and doctors in Moscow, proved his death to be due to "paralisis of the heart and inflamation of the lungs," from which he is said to have been suffering for some time past. There are many who refuse to accept this theory, and to such the cause of his sudden death will remain involved in mystery.—*Standard.*

Says "Atlas" in the *World*:—"Skobeleff did not die of heart-disease, as originally reported. How he was killed is still a mystery; but it is certain that he died a violent death, and not in the most respectable company, at a pothouse in Moscow, where he was entertaining chance acquaintances. His decease is a great relief to the Russian Government; for his ambition was unbounded, his restless energy unequalled, his ability extraordinary, and the word 'scruple' was unknown in his vocabulary. His last idea had been to supplant Prince Alexander in Bulgaria when the latter appeared to be in hopeless difficulties."

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST LORD A. P. CLINTON.

LORD ALBERT SIDNEY PELHAM-CLINTON appeared at the Westminster Police-court on July 19, to a summons charging him with obtaining the sum of 30*l.* by false and fraudulent pretences, on the 10th inst. from Isidore Weil, a cigarette manufacturer, of St. George's-place, Knightsbridge. Mr. Montagu Williams appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. St. John Wontner defended.

The summons had been issued on a sworn information, and the defendant had not appeared to answer the charge. A warrant was then applied for; but Mr. Shiel would not issue one, and allowed the police to make inquiries so that the summons could be served. This was at least effected through Mr. St. John Wontner, who stated that his client had had no knowledge of the proceedings until he saw his name in the papers, and he at once expressed his desire to know what the proceedings meant, and arranged to come to the Court.

Mr. Williams, in opening the case, said the fraud was exceedingly clear, and he must ask the Magistrate, after hearing the facts, to send the case for trial.

Mr. Weil, the Prosecutor, said he had known Lord Albert for some years as an occasional customer. On the evening in question his Lordship came and asked the favour of a loan of 50*l.*, offering to give a cheque for it. Witness said he could not advance so much, as he had not it in the house, and after the defendant had said that his agents were closed, witness agreed to lend him 30*l.*, and defendant gave what he called a cheque, on Messrs. Farrer and Ousey, "his agents and bankers," who, he said, would pay it on presentation in the morning. He further said that they had over 400*l.* of his money. He added that the agents were as safe as the Bank of England. On this witness gave defendant 5*l.* in gold, and a cheque on his own bankers for 25*l.* Defendant said he had not his cheque-book with him, so he wrote a cheque on a blank piece of paper. Next morning witness went to Messrs. Farrer's, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and finding that Lord Albert had no right to draw on them, he hastened to his banker's to stop his cheque, but it had been cashed before he arrived. The witness was cross-examined with a view to show that he lent money, but in general terms he denied it, although he had occasionally lent customers money. He thought Lord Albert was a man of substance, seeing that he belonged to a noble family. The defendant did not ask for a loan of 50*l.* till the 8th of July, when Messrs. Farrer would pay the quarterly income of 100*l.* under his father's will.

Mr. John Leach, clerk to Messrs. Farrer and Co., solicitors, Lincoln's-inn-fields, said it was not true that on the 10th of July his firm had 400*l.* in their hands belonging to the defendant. They had no money of his in their hands, and they had no authority to pay cheques or orders. Cross-examined: He knew the Defendant was paid a quarterly allowance of 100*l.* The last quarter was due on the 18th of July. He did not know that the firm had paid the defendant's orders.

Mr. F. C. Jarrett, principal cashier to Messrs. Farrer and Co., said they were solicitors to the late Duke of Newcastle's father. They never had any money belonging to the defendant in their hands, and he had no authority to draw an order or cheque for the payment of money. He had given the defendant notice on many occasions not to draw on them. Cross-examined: Witness had been on the firm for 41 years. On the 18th the sum of 100l. was due from the executors of the late Duke. That would be paid to Messrs. Farrer as surviving trustees under the codicil. On the 18th witness refused to pay the 100*l.* to Lord Albert, but it was the first time this had been done. The reason that that the order given to Mr. Weil was not cashed was that Lord Albert had given much trouble over other transactions, and others were not paid; but on the 18th Lord Albert brought notices from various persons, who withdrew their claims against him, and no other claim then remined than that of Mr. Weil. But this sort of thing had been going on for years, claims of 200*l.* being in existence which could not be paid till orders were given that they should be paid. Re-examined: The orders for payment far exceeded the money due on Tuesday.

After a lengthened argument Mr. Shiel considered that the prosecution had failed to make out their case, and dismissed the summons. The prosecutor was then bound over, under the advice of Mr. Williams, to prefer a bill of indictment at the next Old Bailey Sessions under the Vexatious Indictments Act.

ENGLISH TRADE IN EGYPT.

MR. JOHN SLAGG, M.P., sends to the *Pall Mal Gazette* the following remarks on the commerce between England and Egypt:—

Europeans, and more especially the English, have in no way forced themselves or their trade upon Egypt, as was the case in China under our treaties with that country. European emigration may be said to have begun in Mahommed Ali's time, and it has been encouraged by successive Viceroys down to the time of Ismail Pasha, and again by the present Khedive, who has shown the utmost loyalty and attachment to England. Under European influence, the impetus given to the prosperity of Egypt has been enormous. The crops since 1860 have been nearly trebled. The natives did not formerly possess capital for conducting the cultivation of the soil, and the necessary advances have been made by Europeans, who have also assisted in bringing an immense area of waste land under cultivation. Steam pumping machinery for irrigating purposes has been introduced on a large scale. Europeans have erected cotton-ginning factories and steam presses, which cause the cotton to be sent to market in a much cleaner and more valuable condition than formerly; and European capital has brought the produce from the grower to the shipping ports, and helped its final distribution. Owing to the present withdrawal of this help the gathered crops are now lying in the interior unsold; the native grower can neither continue his cultivation nor pay his taxes; and thousands of native workpeople are threatened with starvation. At the time of Ismail Pasha's deposition the natives were in a condition of bankruptcy, and the credit establishments which have since sprung up have enabled them to borrow money for their immediate wants, and to relieve the extortionate burden of their mortgage system. The security given by the Anglo-French Control caused further capital to flow into the country, and interest fell to legitimate instead of usurious rates. Since the recent troubles the rate of interest has largely advanced, commerce is paralyzed, and natives are unable even to buy coal to work the irrigating machinery on which the very existence of some of their crops depends.

Unaided, the natives are incapable of conducting an export trade. As mechanics, and in the management of railways, factories, and indeed of industrial undertakings generally, they depend on the skill and experience of Europeans, who, however, only occupy the position of heads of departments, and seldom acquire landed property.

Of the many sources of wealth which have been created in Egypt through European influence, there is none more remarkable than that of cotton seed. This product was formerly burned in bath-houses and ovens, and even thrown away. The total value of the crop is now nearly two millions sterling, of which 90 per cent. is exported to England. In the year 1881 120,000 tons came to Hull alone, and, as the crushing of the seed costs about 7s. per ton in labour paid to workmen, the loss to the 2,500 men and boys so employed may be easily imagined if the trade were stopped. Although the stoppage of cotton-seed imports would inflict a serious loss upon English crushers and their workpeople, the effect would be still greater on agriculturists. The cotton seed constitutes about one-half of the total importation of oil seeds into this country and the loss of this portion would naturally enhance the price of the remainder, and would render the feeling of cattle much more expensive. Further, it would be impossible to find a substitute for cotton cakes, as no other oil-cake possesses the same astringent properties. The English soap-boilers would likewise be affected by the non-production of some 50,000 tons of oil annually yielded from the same source. At a moderate estimate the corn exports from Egypt, consisting chiefly of wheat and beans, are about 1,000,000 quarters annually, valued at 1¾ millions sterling—about 70 per cent. or 75 per cent. of which comes to England. Of sugar, some 30,000 tons are produced, valued at £600,000. Of wool, ivory, gum, &c., the exports may be taken at half a million, nearly all of which is sent to England. Her imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods, machinery, coal, &c., the total being from five to six millions, of which England contributes four-fifths. But by far the largest and most important article of export from Egypt is that of cotton. This crop about twenty years ago was hardly a third of its present amount. The average crop is now about 280 million pounds weight, valued at 9 millions sterling, of which two-thirds come to England. In the Bolton district alone some five million spindles are employed on this staple, and 20,000 hands occupied; and if we take 2,000,000 spindles for other districts, even excluding Scotland, we may safely assert that fully 25,000 workpeople, whose earnings amount to £1 per week each, would be affected by the stoppage of our supply of Egyptian cotton.

Thus the loss both in wages and the disorganisation of trade, including also the enormous export trade of cotton goods to Egypt, in which printing, bleaching, dyeing, and other Lancashire industries are concerned, would be of serious moment. England has also enormous interests in the shipping trade with Egypt, and it is clear that, whatever may be the importance of the Suez Canal for Indian purposes, that route is of the greatest utility in our trade with Egypt, the Red Sea, East Coast of Africa, Arabia, and the Persian Gulf. The shipping trade in coals alone is a huge item, the profitable character of which depends very much upon the return freights from Alexandria, many of the charters to carry coal to Port Said being made upon an assured return cargo from Alexandria. The Canal steamers, therefore, profit by this arrangement, and the English carrying trade is largely assisted.

Since the opening of the Suez Canal an almost fabulous capital has been invested in steamships running between the United Kingdom and India, China, and Australia. It would be within the mark to say that 60,000 tons per week of steam tonnage of the regular lines leave our ports for the above-named countries; and, valuing this property at £18 per ton, we have a capital of £2,160,000 to represent British steamers of the regular line engaged in the Eartern trade leaving and arriving at ports in the United Kingdom every week. If the Canal passage were stopped, we should doubtless direct our steamers by the Cape route; but the cost of transit would be greater, the distance to Calcutta by the Canal route being 8,000 miles, that by the Cape 12,000. A certain increase in the cost of production would ensue, owing to the larger tonnage required for the voyage. There is, probably, no reason to doubt that these difficulties, so far as the distant markets of India and Australia are concerned, would soon be modified and even overcome in time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 *a. m.*

10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·729
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·875
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	78·6
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	453
Fall of Rain*	0·02
Total fall during month	1·31
" " " year	56·45

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

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ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
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Can be worn doubly or singly.

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Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

KRAW CANAL.

M. FRANCOIS DELONCLE has completed his visit to the region through which the proposed Isthmus Kraw Canal must pass; and having satisfied himself of the feasibility of the undertaking, has left Siam for France, where he will report and inaugurate steps to make the Isthmus of Kraw Canal an accomplished fact.

Subjoined is a traslation of a letter from M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, to M. Deloncle, giving assurances of his interest in the proposed work.

Paris, 7th April, 1882.

My dear young Friend,—I would encourage you by all my efforts, were it needful for the success of your undertaking, the necessary completion of the two maritime canals of Suez and Panama.

I have studied and appreciated your scheme, you may be sure of all help for the future, and if, even now, my opinion can be of any use to you for the concession of the Maritime Canal of Siam on the territories it must cross, I give it as highly favourable, and you may rely on my devotedness to contribute to the success of a work which will be profitable both for the country that will grant the concession and to the pacific relations of the whole world.—Yours truly,

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

To M. F. Deloncle, Bangkok.
—*Siam Advertiser.*

MISCHIEVOUS WRITING.

COMMENTING on the result of the recent Kolhapur Defamation Cases the *Indian Mirror*, itself an influential native paper of Calcutta, writes:—"The *Mahratta* and *Kaisre* thought they were emancipating the country when they wrote mischievous nonsense against the Kolhapore State *employés* and Government. The proceedings of the case left no doubt in any one's mind that the poor young men were duped. We should have liked to see them set off with a fine, and a wholesome warning. They have had to pay dearly for other men's offences. But we believe the High Court wanted to make a severe example of them to deter others of the same species of whom there is a fatal abundance in Bombay and Poona just now. How far the imprisonment of the young men will serve this purpose is more than we can tell. That itself is likely to be made a political grievance of. But we appeal to the sober-minded among our countrymen in Bombay whether it is not high time to put an end to the use less effervescence of political agitation. It has led and can lead to no real good. Why should not all young patriots join the Sarva Janik Sabha, and constitutionally represent the grievances of which they may have to complain? We hope and trust all young writers and speakers take a lesson from this case, and confine themselves within the boundaries of strict veracity and calm soberness."

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 5 Falcon S. Tug, ss, Holmes, from Glasgow.
3 Harrier H. M's. Schooner, Wilcox, from Sea.
July 14 Ho'nam, ss, Barnett, put back from Sea.
15 Albula, ss, Clark, from Cardiff.
18 Potomac, ss, Watson, from Cardiff.
21 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
23 Manora, ss, Grainger, from London.
25 Abergeldie, ss, Watson, from Bombay.
26 Donar, ss, Kulin, from Rangoon.
26 Hesperia, ss, Russell, from Bombay.
26 Lavrion, ss, Sanson, from Swansea.
27 Aragon Sp Frig, ss, Higuers, from Cartagena.
27 Assam, ss, Brady, from London.
27 Ronna, ss, Montana, from Calcutta.
27 Cambodia, ss, Wildgoose, from Cardiff.
27 Handel, ss, Mathews, from Bombay.
27 Compta, ss, Fyfe, from Brisbane.
27 Peshawar, ss, Baker, from Bombay.
27 Bokhara, ss, Reeves, from Venice.
27 Engineer, ss, Jeffrey, from Calcutta.
27 Drenthe, ss, [illegible] Batavia.
27 Potaro, ss, [illegible] don.
27 Scotland, ss, [illegible] m London.
27 Queete, ss, [illegible] m Calcutta.
28 Nejni Novgorod, ss, Bowers, from Shanghai.
28 Glenmavis, ss, Helman, from Calcutta.
29 Agnes, ss, Holpeck, from Kurrachee.
29 Pinnas, ss, Pitt, from Rangoon.
30 Prins Frederik, ss, Sprenkel, from Batavia.
30 Antenor, ss, Bragg, from Shanghai.
30 Crystal, ss, Darling, from Bombay.
30 Kasi S. Tug, ss, Edwards, from Glasgow.
30 Boskenna Bay, ss, Powell, from Cardiff.
31 Thomas Melville, ss, Sanderson, from Coconada.
31 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, from Bombay.
31 Malda, I.G. Hired Transpt, Brown, from Bombay.
31 Zaga Zig, ss, Hussein, from Berberah.
31 Abana, ss, Newell, from Bombay.
Aug. 1 Bancoora, ss, Henderson, from Bombay. [Assab.
1 Ettorefieramosca It. Corvet. Caramagna, from
1 Inchclutha, ss, Cracknell, from Bombay.
1 Mecca, ss, Sleeman, from Zanzibar.
1 Alsatia, ss, Moray, from Calcutta.
1 Sultana, ss, Frost, from Bombay.
1 Khandalla, ss, Smith, from London.
1 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Babot, from Shanghai.
1 Lorne, ss, McChinie, from Jeddah.
1 Bengloe, ss, Webster, from Shanghai.
1 Miranda, ss, Phippen, from Tuticorin.
2 Glenfelloch, ss, Burch, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

26 Albula, ss, Clark, to Coconada.
27 Manora, ss, Grainger, to Brisbane.
27 Abergeldie, ss, Watson, to Havre.
27 Donar, ss, Kulin, to Port Said F. O.
27 Aragon Sp Frig, ss, Higuers, to Manilla.
27 Assam, ss, Brady, to Calcutta.
27 Cambodia, ss, Wildgoose, to Bombay.
27 Peshawar, ss, Baker, to London.
27 Bokhara, ss, Reeves, to Bombay.
28 Roma, ss, Montana, to Marseilles.
28 Handel, ss, Mathews, to London.
28 Engineer, ss, Jeffrey, to Liverpool.
28 Quetta, ss, Templeton, to London.
29 Potomac, ss, Watson, to Persian Gulf.
29 Compta, ss, Fyfe, to London.
29 Drenthe, ss, Klein, to Rotterdam.
29 Potaro, ss, Ernst, to Kurrachee.
29 Scotland, ss, Luckhurst, to Brisbane.
29 Nejni Novgorod, ss, Bowers, to Odessa.
29 Agnes, ss, Holbeck, to Dunkirk.
30 Glenmavis, ss, Helman, to Rotterdam.
30 Pinnas, ss, Pitt, to Port Said F. O.
30 Prince Frederik, ss, Sprenkel, to Amsterdam.
30 Antenor, ss, Bragg, to London.
31 Crystal, ss, Darling, to Hull.
31 Boskenna Bay, ss, Powell, to Bombay.
31 Thomas Melville, ss, Sanderson, to Marseilles.
31 Abana, ss, Newell, to Marseilles.
Aug. 1 Inchclutha, ss, Cracknell, to Dunkirk.
2 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, to Ras Hafoon.
2 Malda I. G. Hired Transpt. Brown, to Suez.
2 Bancoora, ss, Henderson, to Suez.
2 Mecca, ss, Sleeman, to Bombay.
2 Alsatia, ss, Moray, to Genova.
2 Sultana, ss, Frost, to Dunkirk.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Babot, to London.
2 Behgloe, ss, Webster, to New York.
2 Miranda, ss, Phippen, to London.
2 Glenfelloch, ss, Burch, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Falcon, S Tug, ss, Holmes, from Glasgow.
Harrier H. M's. Schooner, Wilcox, from Sea.
Ho'nam, ss, Barnett, from Sea.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Hesperia, ss, Russell, from Bombay.
Lavrion, ss, Sanson, from Swansea.
Kasi s Tug, ss, Edwards, from Glasgow.
Zaga Zig, ss, Hussein, from Berberah. [Assab.
Ettorefieramosca It. Corvet. Caramagna, from
Khandalla, ss, Smith, from London.
Lorne, ss, Mc. Chinie, from Jeddah.

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